SPECIAL DOUBLE ISSUE

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INFORMATION BULLETIN

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The National Digital Library Program

Library of Congress

INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. 55, No. 12
June 24–July 8, 1996

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

On the Cover: Images from America's past and available from the Library on-line: Ella Fitzgerald (1918-1996), in a 1940 photograph by Carl Van Vechten, steam frigate *Pensacola* in Alexandria, Va., 1828, mine shaft No. 2 of Quincy copper mine in Hancock, Mich., ca. 1906; Mary Todd Lincoln in a 1846 or 1847 daguerreotype; Willa Cather in a 1936 Van Vechten Portrait; Bactrian camels in Druid Hill Park, Baltimore, 1906; Abraham Lincoln in a 1846 or 1847 daguerreotype.

Special Issue: This issue of the Information Bulletin is dedicated to the National Digital Library Program, which aims to make freely available on the Internet millions of materials from the Library's unparalleled collections of American history and culture, as well as those from other institutions. The issue also focuses on electronic initiatives aof other areas of the Library, as the institution moves toward the year 2000 and its bicentennial.

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The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued biweekly except in August (no issues published) and in December (one issue published) by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States. It is also available over the Internet. On World Wide Web, use the following address: gopher://marvel.loc.gov/11/loc/pubs/lcib. On Gopher, connect to marvel.loc.gov and look under "Events, Facilities, Publications and Services."

Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC Information Bulletin, Public Affairs Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540-1610.

GUY LAMOLINARA, Editor
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'Virtual Library':

National Digital Library Has Seen Many Gains in Past Year

by Guy Lamolinara

The nation's library is increasingly becoming "the nation's virtual library," thanks to the National Digital Library Program at the Library of Congress, one of the leading providers of intellectual content on the Internet.

In the past 12 months, collections such as documents of the Continental Congress and Constitutional Convention, daguerreotype photographs, pamphlets relating to slavery and the civil rights movement, and documents from the National American Woman Suffrage Association have been placed on-line at http://www.loc.gov/. On July 6, new collections of photographs will be added documenting the evolution of the conservation movement in America, building styles and social trends throughout the nation, and the development of Washington as an urban center.

Dr. Billington is committed to sharing the resources of the Library with those who have built its collections: the American people. "The collections of the Library belong to all Americans, not just those who can make the trip to Washington," he said. "By making freely available millions of unique items from our nation's history by the year 2000, citizens everywhere will be able to share in the American experience."

This major undertaking would not be possible without support from taxpayers — through congressional appropriations — and from the private sector — through contributions to the program. Congress has pledged $3 million for fiscal 1996-2000 (for a total of $15 million), and the Library is committed to raising $45 million from the private sector. So far, more than $22 million has been raised. Major gifts and pledges during the past year have come from Ameritech ($2 million), Bell Atlantic ($1.5 million) Reuters ($1 million) and Kodak ($1 million).

Henry Joseph and Abigail Adams family portrait, 1846, from the Daguerreotype Collection

The merits of the National Digital Library (NDL) Program have been recognized by the legislative as well as executive branches of government. Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich has said that "the National Digital Library Program is one that will play a major role in enlarging and enriching the human race."

President Clinton signed the Telecommunications Act of 1996 in February in the Library's Main Reading Room, noting: "It is fitting that we mark this moment here in the Library of Congress," he said. Today

the information revolution is spreading the light. ... It will allow every American child to bring the ideas stored in this reading room into his or her own living room."

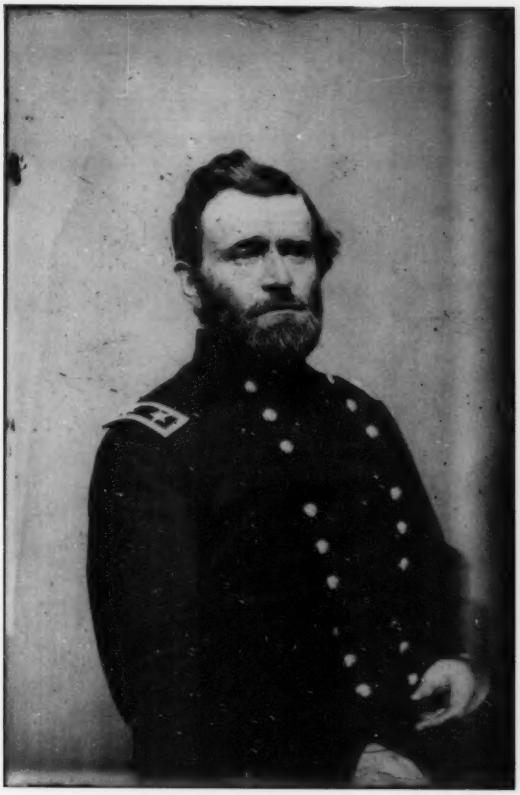
This progress and recognition have not come without significant efforts on the part of Library staff. "During the past year, we have created a robust nationwide implementation plan while continuing to digitize materials," said Laura Campbell, director of the NDL Program. "We have set in place over a dozen functions and a staff of 65 to carry out this important vision: 'to provide the widest possible access to knowledge and information for educating and enriching a free society.'"

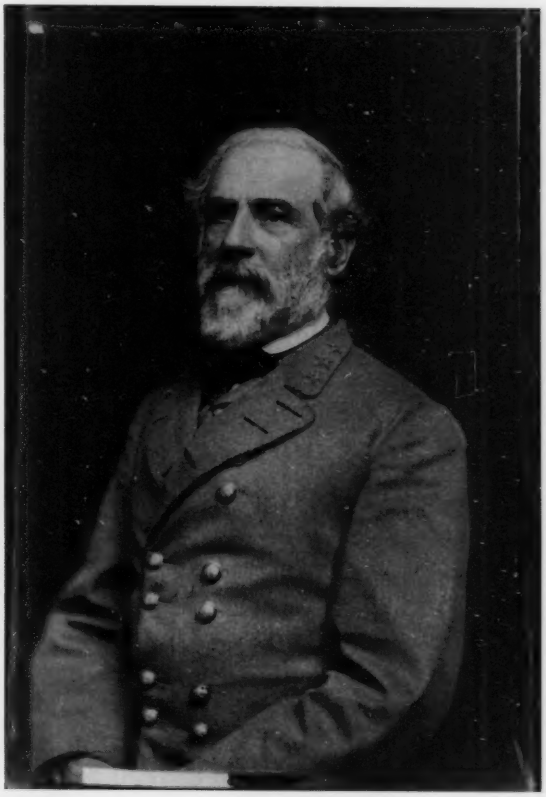
This wide access has also allowed the Library to reach a constituency not previously served in its 21 reading rooms: K-12 students and teachers. A new Learning Page (http://lcweb2.loc.gov/ammem/ndlpedu/) was launched in March with that community in mind. The page offers organized help for searching the Library's electronic primary source materials. "We are eager to serve students and educators with free access to the Library's primary source materials of rare Americana," said Martha Dexter of the NDL Program's educational services branch.

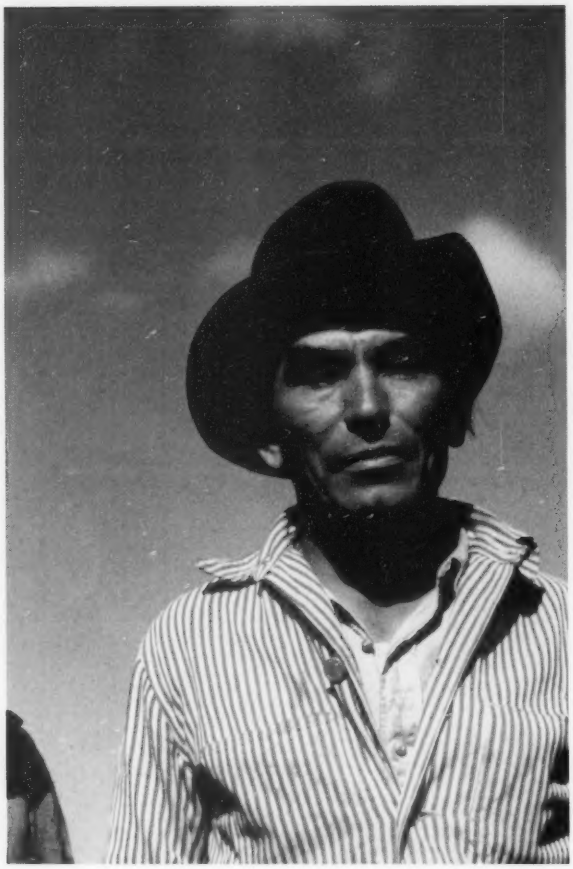
Teachers across the country have responded positively to this new access: "Primary source materials from the Library of Congress add flesh and blood to the story of history," said Bernard Hollister of the Illinois Mathematics and Science Academy in Aurora. "The picture collections provide a visual history which engages students in new ways," said Gwen Harrison of Hammond Middle School in Alexandria, Va.

Already, nearly 11 million transactions are logged per month by outside users of the Library's electronic

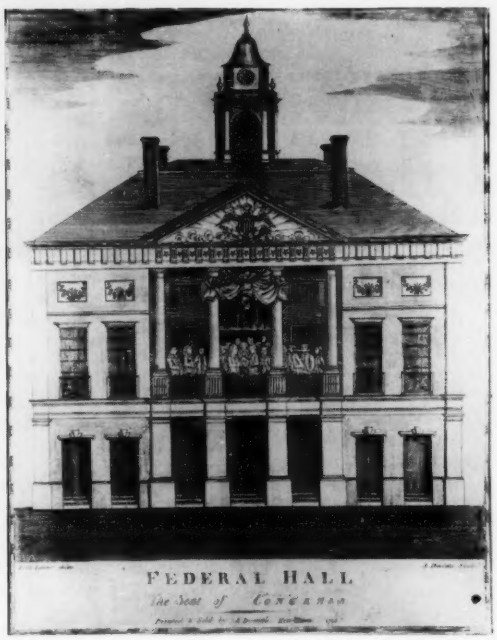
More digitized collections (top): "American Sketches: A Negro Congregation in North America," 1876 from the exhibit "The Progress of a People: A Special Presentation of the African American Pamphlet Collection"; from the collection of Civil War photographs (oppposite page, left): Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, Officer of the Federal Army, 1860-1865, and Gen. Robert E. Lee, officer of the Confederate Army, 1863. Members of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's staff, City Point, Va., between 1860 and 1865.







From the Farm Security Administration–Office of War Information Collection (left): migratory worker, FSA camp, Robstown, Texas, January 1942; from the on-line exhibition "The Work of the Continental Congress and Constitutional Convention," Federal Hall, engraving, 1790.



services. More than 4 million outside transactions were registered by the World Wide Web site; nearly 2 million by THOMAS, a congressional database; about 4 million by LOCIS, which includes the on-line catalog and other databases; and about 1 million by LC MARVEL, the Library's text-based information system.

Clearly, the public finds these electronic services useful. In an effort to make its collections and other offerings easier to access, the Library is debuting a new homepage (see following story). THOMAS has already reworked its interface to make it more user-friendly.

In the interest of making the on-line catalog more accessible, the Library Services area has initiated a Z39.50 gateway, which provides an easy-to-use fill-in form interface.

In an effort to standardize the use of searchable texts, the NDL digital conversion team completed development of a Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML) approach for searchable texts. (SGML allows computers to display converted text in a fashion prescribed by the editor of the text). The Library uses the coding scheme when searchable texts, as opposed to mere images of pages, are prepared for historical books, pamphlets, documents and manuscripts.

Throughout the past year, a task force has worked on identifying American history collections for possible digitization. The resulting list of approximately 200 collections will form the basis for planning the next phase of digitization.

The NDL program has always billed itself as a collaborative effort, and the April 18 announcement of the Library of Congress/Ameritech National Digital Library Competition will help make that a reality. The competition will give libraries across the country the opportunity to apply for funds to digitize their unique Americana materials (see story on page 240).

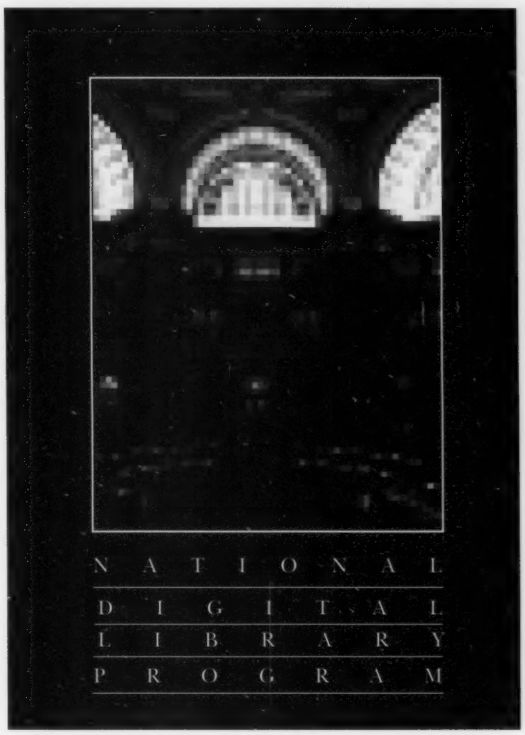
According to Dr. Billington, "With the help of Congress, the American people and private industry, we are building a national resource that has the potential to revitalize education for learners of all ages."

Getting a New Home:

LC's Internet Presence Has Redesigned Homepage

An already popular site on the Internet, one that has been cited by Point Communications and others as being one of the best, is likely to be getting a lot more traffic as a result of a redesigned homepage.

Under the ultimate direction of Dr. Billington and Associate Librarian Suzanne Thorin (who has since left the Library), a new homepage for the Library's World Wide Web site (http://www.loc.gov/) debuts July 6. It features more graphics and direct links to sites such as the American Memory historical collections, the THOMAS congressional database, the on-line catalog, copyright information and publications (such as the *Information Bulletin* and *Civilization* magazine).



The redesign was a collaborative effort overseen by this writer and the National Digital Library (NDL) Program's Virginia Sorkin, co-chairs of the Library's Internet Operations Team. While the Operations Team leaders oversaw the work, it was a group of designers who actually brought ideas to fruition. Robert Kinneary, Dominique Pickett, Glenn Ricci and David Yang, under the guidance of Jeff Bridgers, worked closely together, with advice from Elizabeth Miller of Library Services, Jill Brett, Public Affairs officer, and Beth Davis Brown of the NDL Program. Ben Shneiderman, head of the Human-Computer Interaction Laboratory at the University of Maryland at College Park, served as a consultant.

"The project was truly collaborative, with all concerned providing input into the final design," said Ms. Sorkin. "We were also able to accomplish our goal of an early July debut in a very short time."

The redesign of the homepage began with a March 22 meeting of the Library's Executive Committee, which decided to expand current policy-making and operations for the Library's Internet site. The committee came to the conclusion that "the Library's Internet presence is now the major publication of the Library of Congress" and that new Operations and Policy teams would be formed to direct Internet activities.

Four days later, the Policy Team met with Dr. Billington and the Executive Committee. Dr. Shneiderman began by presenting samplings of Web site designs, offering a critique of each. Dr. Billington stressed that the new homepage must have "maximum appeal to the American people," be informative and eliminate all lingo in its verbiage. The "flagship" programs presented on the page were to be the American Memory historical collections, the on-line catalog, THOMAS and the electronic copyright deposit system (CORDS), now being tested.

The designers worked to develop three graphic designs. On June 6 these prototypes were made available on a Web test site so that all staff working on the project could comment on the merits of each. Dr. Shneiderman made a presentation to Dr. Billington, who preferred the design with the boldest graphics. Again, the homewpage was mounted on the test site for comments, and the Policy Team met on June 21 for a final critique. By June 27 all comments had been taken into consideration and a new prototype was developed.

Then a test phase began in which teachers, students and members of the general public were invited to use the site. Their comments were recorded and taken under advisement. As of press time, the final touches were being made.

What's next? The teams will begin work on redesigning the "subpages," to provide a common look to the Library's Web presence that still allows for variations.

Now that the new homepage is in the "public domain," the Library is interested in what the broader public thinks. After using the page, feel free to click on the comment area and tell us.

—*Guy Lamolinara*

Guidelines Available for LC/Ameritech National Digital Library Competition

James H. Billington, Librarian of Congress, on July 7 will announce the availability of guidelines for the Library of Congress/Ameritech National Digital Library Competition. His announcement will be made during the President's Program of the American Library Association Annual Convention in New York City.

Made possible by a $2 million grant from Ameritech to the Library's National Digital Library Program, the competition will allow all libraries, archives, historical societies and other repositories in the United States (except federal libraries) that hold primary source materials in American history and culture to apply for awards to digitize their collections. These electronic collections will become part of the National Digital Library.

"Making collections of other institutions available from the National Digital Library helps fulfill the promise of the collaborative nature of this project," said Dr. Billington. "With Ameritech's help, the National Digital Library becomes truly national in scope."

The goal of the National Digital Library Program is to make freely available 5 million items on the Internet by the year 2000. The Library's homepage at http://www.loc.gov/ will offer access to the collections digitized by the competition's winners as well as continue to offer collections of the Library of Congress.

For the first year of the competition, preference will be given to collections that illuminate the period

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Three Collections Debut

The Library's National Digital Library Program will soon make available on its World Wide Web site three new collections of American historical materials.

Available July 6, the new offerings bring to 16 the number of collections available from the Library at http://www.loc.gov/. These multimedia collections, which include photographs, pamphlets, daguerreotypes, manuscripts, sound recordings and films, represent one of the most important sources of high-quality intellectual content freely available on the Internet.

"Young learners as well as learners of all ages will now be able to benefit from these unique collections that illuminate the American experience," said James H. Billington, the Librarian of Congress. "The 16 collections on-line from the Library of Congress illustrate the best of American creativity."

The new collections will be especially useful to K-12 students and teachers, who will also be able to access them through the Library's Learning Page, which offers education-related help in searching collections by the Events, People, Time and Places of American history at (http://lcweb2.loc.gov/ammem/ndlpedu/). "Because our surveys showed us that the K-12 community is the most frequent user of our electronic offerings, we are eager to integrate the new collections with the Learning Page, which focuses on education," said Martha Dexter of the National Digital Library Program's educational services area.

The National Digital Library Program in collaboration with other research institutions aims to make freely available 5 million items by the year 2000. The program, which began October 1994, is being funded by a $3 million congressional appropriation in 1996. (LC has asked for $3 million each year in 1996-2000, or $15 million.) The Library plans to raise $45 million in private funds, for a total of $60 million. So far, more than $22 million in new private donations has been raised.

Collections soon to be available are:

- *The Evolution of the Conservation Movement, 1850-1920.* This collection of 60 books, 548 congressional and presidential documents, 170 prints and photographs, manuscripts and one motion picture documents the formation and cultural foundations of the movement to conserve and protect America's natural heritage.

- *Gottscho-Schleisner Photographs, 1932-1960.* The 29,300 photographs in this collection offer many images from the work of architectural photographers Samuel Gottscho and William Schleisner. Their pictures document building styles and trends throughout America. Unique images also include scenes from the 1939 New York World's Fair.

- *Theodor Horydczak Photographs, 1920-1950.* These 14,350 photographs primarily feature images of Washington as a developing urban center, chronicling the city's social and cultural life through its events, organizations, embassies, museums and libraries.

A New Look for THOMAS:
Legislative System Gets a Face-Lift

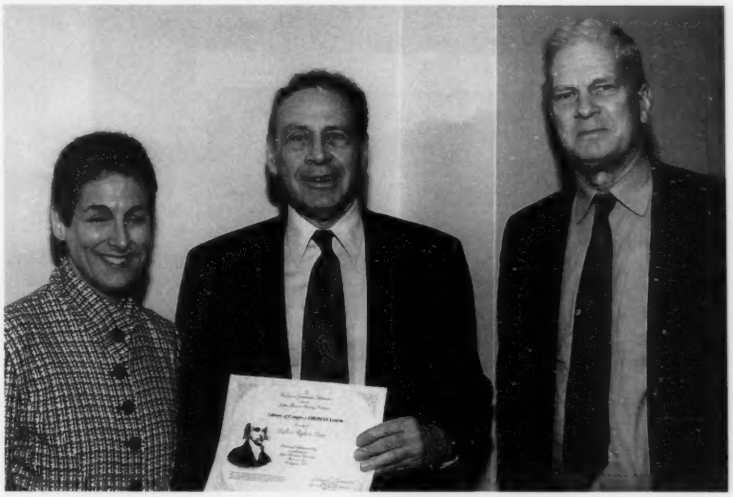
On Jan. 5, 1995, the Library's legislative system known as THOMAS made its debut on Internet, and with it came an on-line look at the workings of the U.S. Congress.

Named for Thomas Jefferson, the Library's chief founder, THOMAS has experienced a steady growth in usage, with approximately 1.7 million transactions currently being logged monthly. Encouraged by this strong interest on the part of Congress and the public to view the full text of bills introduced by the 103rd and 104th Congresses and the *Congressional Record*, the Library's Information Technology Services office (ITS) has continued to enhance THOMAS by adding new files and features.

The Uniform Resource Locator for THOMAS is http://thomas.loc.gov. It can also be accessed from the Library's main homepage.

In September 1995 the Bill Summary and Status file (or *Bill Digest*) was incorporated into THOMAS to facilitate searches of legislation introduced in the 104th Congress. Initially introduced more than 20 years ago into the Library's information retrieval system (SCORPIO), the *Bill Digest*, prepared by the Congressional Research Service, enables users to search for legislative information by keyword, index term, bill, amendment or public law number, sponsor/co-sponsor, official title, committee/subcommittee or by a combination of up to three of these search terms. The THOMAS version of the *Bill Digest* goes a step further by providing links to the full text of a bill and to pertinent portions of the *Congressional Record*.

Similarly, the *Congressional Record Index* was added to the THOMAS system last fall to facilitate searches through the *Congressional Record*. Like the *Bill Digest* file, it also provides links to the full text of the document. Users may click on specific pages to be connected to the corresponding pages within the *Congressional Record*.



Nancy Kranich, chair of the Coalition on Government Information, gives a commendation to Herbert Becker (center), director of Information Technology Services, and Dr. Billington.

"Major Legislation" was also added to THOMAS. As its name implies, this file tracks major bills receiving floor action in the 104th Congress, and is prepared by legislative analysts in the Congressional Research Service. These bills may be searched by topic, popular or short title, or bill number/type. Major legislation that has been enacted into law or that is under consideration during the current and previous weeks is listed accordingly. The Major Legislation file also contains links to the *Bill Digest* file, which gives users an overview and status of the legislation before they view it in its entirety. They may then retrieve the full text of these documents and also retrieve the portions of the *Congressional Record* where it is referenced.

Additional enhancements are in production. Planned for a summer release are changes in graphic design that will not only improve the system's appearance but facilitate navigation both within the THOMAS system and through connections to other Internet resources. The impending addition of House and Senate Committee reports, and links to House and Senate Committee homepages will not only increase the legislative content of THOMAS but reveal the process that takes place from the introduction of a bill until it receives floor action.

Users will also soon be able to access historical documents such as the text of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the Federalist Papers and broadsides and papers pertaining to the Continental Congress and 1789 Constitutional Conventions. The ability to perform keyword searches on these documents will greatly ease research on the founding of the nation and its governance.

Continued on page 243

Strength in Numbers:

Dramatic Increase in LC Computer Systems Usage

During the past four years, usage of the Library's computer systems has nearly tripled.

The Library recorded 25.8 million transactions in April 1996 for all computer systems, compared to 8 million transactions in April 1992. The 1992 figure includes only LC's mainframe computer, which supports the Library's heavily used LOCIS system, which offers the on-line public access catalog, among other information. The new non-mainframe systems such as the RS6000 UNIX servers now support such systems as MARVEL and the World Wide Web offerings, which include THOMAS and the American Memory historical collections.

"This is not surprising if one stops to consider that until 1992, outside usage of the Library's database systems was very limited," notes Herbert Becker, director of Information Technology Services (ITS). "That is, these systems were mainly used internally to perform library and administrative functions [including copyright registration and recordation] or to serve the reference needs of Congress and on-site patrons."

Mainframe and Non-Mainframe Systems Usage
(Figures based on April 1996 statistics)

	Mainframe[1]	Non-Mainframe[2]	Total
Internal usage	14.5 million	.5 million	15 million
Outside usage	4 million	6.8 million	10.8 million
Total	18.5 million	7.3 million	25.8 million*

[1] Includes the LOCIS system
[2] Includes LC World Wide Web (including THOMAS), MARVEL, WAIS and FTP)
* As compared with an average 8 million monthly mainframe transactions in 1992

LC's Homepages Are Winners

Various Library of Congress homepages have been cited for excellence by several Internet rating services.

Point Communications has named the main homepage, the American Memory historical collections, THOMAS, the "African American Mosaic" exhibit and the sites for the American Folklife Center and Newspaper and Current Periodicals Reading Room in its "Top 5% of All Web Sites" listing.

Magellan, another Internet rating service, has given four stars to the homepage, the on-line exhibits, LC MARVEL and the American Memory historical collections. Magellan gave three stars to THOMAS.

These initiatives can all be accessed from the main homepage

In 1992 the Library took the first step toward increasing public access to its holdings by mounting its first on-line exhibit, "Revelations from the Russian Archives" (see story on page 244). This exhibit was made accessible via Internet's anonymous FTP (file transfer protocol) facility. A major shift occurred the following year when the Library first provided access via the Internet to LOCIS (Library of Congress Information System), which includes an on-line computer version of the Library's bibliographic data that had been developed during the 1970s.

Mr. Becker recalls, "On April 30, 1993, ITS made it technically possible to access LOCIS, a mainframe-based system, via Internet. At that time, more than 28 million records in more than 30 files were made available to 60 simultaneous users. Today, LOCIS is accessible by 90 simultaneous users." Several months ago, the hours of availability were extended beyond midnight to 24 hours per day to accommodate the varying time zones of the Library's global users. This excludes Saturdays when the system is brought down at 5 p.m. for maintenance. Of the 18.5 million million monthly mainframe transactions in April, more than 10 million came from the LOCIS system. This figure is up from more than 4 million a year ago. Public usage accounts for approximately 40 percent of the total.

During the next two years, the Library began to provide access to non-mainframe databases, which are supported by RS 6000 UNIX servers. In July 1993 the Library introduced its campus-wide information system, or gopher, known as LC MARVEL (Machine Assisted Realization of the Virtual Electronic Library). MARVEL provides information about the Library of Congress such as hours of operation, list of public events, text of publications, and a staff telephone directory as well as provides links to LOCIS and other Internet sites. Usage of the MARVEL system climbed steadily for two years, peaking at over 2 million monthly transactions in March 1995.

In June 1994 the Library estab-

lished a server on the World Wide Web which currently offers resources such as historical collections, on-line exhibitions and a legislative information system known as THOMAS, which made its debut in January 1995. The number of people accessing the Library's web site is on the rise. The Library processed about 4.3 million LC Web transactions in April, as compared with approximately 1.5 million monthly transactions last year. As expected, usage of the MARVEL system has begun to decline as usage of the Library's Web site continues to increase sinc the Web offers some of the same information as was previously available solely from MARVEL. Usage of MARVEL accounted for about 1 million transactions in April; 200,000 transactions came from FTP (file transfer protocol) and WAIS (wide-area information systems).

The THOMAS system has also been well-received, with more than 1.8 million transactions logged in April (an increase of more than 500,000 transactions per month since its introduction). THOMAS offers information about the workings of Congress, including resources such as the full text of bills for the 103rd and 104th Congresses, the Bill Summary and Status file, the *Congressional Record* and the *Congressional Record Index*.

Clearly, the Library's databases have been enormously popular with outside users. Approximately 40 percent of access to the Library's mainframe system (LOCIS) and non-mainframe systems (all other offerings) is from outside users. That figure jumps to 93 percent for the non-mainframe systems alone.

"The upward trend promises to continue as the Library continues to share an ever-increasing portion of its vast and unique resources with users around the world," predicts Mr. Becker. "Therefore, enhancing the Library's technical infrastructure to meet the growing demand is a high priority. This includes increases in computing power and storage capability, as well as advances in system architecture and network management."

Some infrastructure improvements have already been completed while others are under way. In May 1995 ITS successfully completed a major upgrade of the Library's mainframe computer system. Two mainframe computers were replaced by one larger and faster machine, resulting in significantly reduced response time for simultaneous users of the Library's databases both internally and via Internet.

The addition of two RS6000 computers to the open systems server facility more than doubled the on-line data storage capacity. Inter-server connectivity and the speed of data transfer between the servers was enhanced dramatically by the installation of an FDDI local area network, which connects the servers. To handle the projected mass storage requirements of the National Digital Library, an IBM ADSM (AdStar Distributed Storage Management) system was recently installed to handle daily backup and recovery functions as well as disaster recovery for data residing on the RS6000 servers.

Similarly, a recently installed Hierarchical Storage Management (HSM) system automatically moves data to maximize existing storage space. A 3494 MagStar robotic tape library was also installed with a capacity of 495 tape cartridges, capable of storing 8.2 terabytes of data.

"During the past decade, the Library has remained forward-looking in investigating, preparing for and utilizing new technologies," said Mr. Becker. Similarly, the groundwork is now being laid to meet the Library's mission as it enters the 21st century."

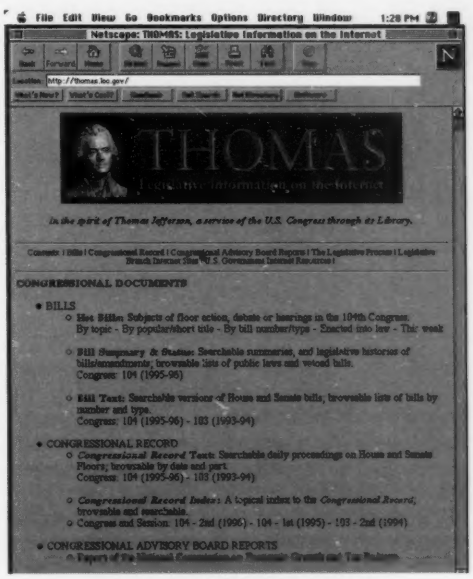
—Audrey Fischer

Audrey Fischer is a writer-editor in Information Technology Services

Thomas

Cont'd from page 241

"Continual enhancements to the THOMAS system reflect the Library's commitment to following Congress's lead in opening up the legislative process to the American people," said Herbert Becker, director of Information Technology Services. "Our efforts have been rewarded, both by increased usage of the system, and public recognition, such as a recent commendation from the Coalition on Government Information," a group initiated by the American Library Association. As part of its Freedom of Information Day celebration, the coalition praised the THOMAS system for "ensuring the public's right to know."


File Edit View Go Bookmarks Options Directory Window
Netscape: THOMAS: Legislative Information on the Internet
http://thomas.loc.gov/
THOMAS
In the spirit of Thomas Jefferson, a service of the U.S. Congress through its Library.
CONGRESSIONAL DOCUMENTS
BILLS
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD
CONGRESSIONAL ADVISORY BOARD REPORTS

The new THOMAS homepage

—Audrey Fischer

Audrey Fischer is a writer-editor in Information technology Systems

On-Line Museum:

Twelve Electronic Exhibitions Available from the Library

Want to see national treasures such as the Gettysburg Address or the rough draft of the Declaration of Independence? How about foreign treasures such as those belonging to the Bibliothèque nationale de France or the collection at the Saxon State Library in Dresden?

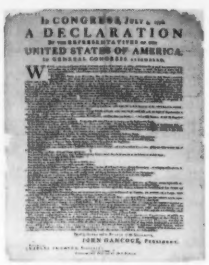
You don't have to travel to Washington or reserve an overseas flight to Europe.

Just visit the Library's World Wide Web site (http://www.loc.gov/) to view these and other major Library exhibitions.

Since 1992 the Library has mounted 12 exhibitions on-line. The first four exhibits were made accessible, with contractual assistance, under Internet's anonymous FTP facility. The premiere on-line exhibitions were "Revelations from the Russian Archives"; "Rome Reborn: The Vatican Library and Renaissance Culture;" "Scrolls from the Dead Sea"; and "1492: An Ongoing Voyage."

"The subsequent emergence of the World Wide Web offered an ease of use and support for multimedia, which made it ideal for on-line exhibits," said Lynn Brooks of Information Technology Services. "The data from these four exhibits were downloaded and placed on the World Wide Web at the University of North Carolina, using the hypertext markup language (HTML)." Mr. Brooks, along with Gene Roberts of the Library's Interpretive Programs Office, have combined their technical and graphical talents to spearhead the effort to increase access to the Library's exhibits.

In June of 1994 the Library established its own server on the World Wide Web to offer a wide array of information in a variety of formats, including exhibits. Beginning with "Selections from the African American Mosaic" exhibit (on view at the Library from February through August 1994), the Library has placed an additional eight exhibits on the World Wide Web, with no outside



Three of the electronic exhibits available on-line, "Dresden: Treasures from the Saxon State Library" (top), "Women Come to the Front: Journalists, Photographers and Broadcasters During World War II" (center) and "Declaring Independence: Drafting the Documents"

contractual assistance. The newest on-line exhibit, "Dresden: Treasures from the Saxon State Library," opened at the Library in April 1996 and went on-line simultaneously. Other on-line offerings are: "In the Beginning Was the Word: The Russian Church and Native Alaskan Cultures"; "Declaring Independence: Drafting the Documents"; "Temple of Liberty: Building the Capitol for a New Nation"; "The Gettysburg Address"; "Creating French Culture: Treasures from the Bibliothèque Nationale de France"; and "Women Come to the Front: Journalists, Photographers and Broadcasters During World War II."

The four original on-line exhibits were recently transferred to the Library's World Wide Web site, and an effort was made to standardize the "look and feel" among all 12 exhibits. Added benefits include improved response time and reliability, and the ability to track usage more accurately. "We originally prided ourselves on continuing to improve upon each on-line exhibit," said Mr. Roberts. "Ultimately, we realized the important relationship between standardization and ease of use by patrons."

In April several other system upgrades were unveiled. They include: upgrading to current HTML standards and to the LC World Wide Web style standard; resizing of large images for faster transfer and improved display; inclusion of some material not previously in the exhibits; and upgrading the LC On-line Exhibits homepage.

The task of transforming physical exhibits into on-line replicas is performed in a scanning center, located in the Library's John Adams Building. Current equipment includes two flatbed scanners for 11-by-17-inch material, and a third scanner for standard transparencies (ranging from 35mm to 4 by 5 inches).

The result is a product that the Library of Congress is eager to share with users around the world and one that increases the shelf life of its exhibitions indefinitely.

—*Audrey Fischer*

Audrey Fischer is a writer-editor in Information Technology Services

on Internet

INTERNET RESOURCES FOR THE PUBLIC

The Library of Congress World Wide Web Site

What is World Wide Web?

The **World Wide Web (WWW)** is an electronic information delivery tool for the Internet originally created by **CERN** *(European Laboratory for Particle Physics)* which makes use of hypertext and hypermedia techniques. Hypertext/media allows a word, phrase, or picture to link a user to more information on that topic. Special client software, called a "browser," is used to view information on the Web. Some browsers, like Netscape and Mosaic, are capable of supporting the display of text and graphics, while other browsers, like LYNX, display only text. Web browsers are available for many computer operating environments like DOS, Windows, OS/2, Macintosh, and UNIX. Some multimedia support may be built into the browser you use to access the Web, but in many cases, special software called "helper applications" may be required. Many Web browsers are available free-of-charge, as are most helper applications; however, without a direct Internet connection, you will not be able to use them. Contact an Internet provider in your area for service. Often, Internet providers will supply you with browser software as part of their service.

What does the Library of Congress offer on its Web Site?

- **American Memory:** Digitized historical collections for the National Digital Library Program, including: Detroit Publishing Company (1880-1920) Photographs; Daguerreotypes and Civil War Photographs; Walt Whitman Notebooks; Farm Security Administration Color Photos; Early Motion Pictures, 1897-1916; WPA Federal Writers' folklore project; Nation's Forum Sound Recordings, 1918-1920; National American Woman Suffrage Association Collection, 1860-1920; and, the National Digital Library Program Learning Page for educators.
- **THOMAS (Leislative Information):** A legislative information system containing searchable full text of bills, the *Congressional Record* for the 103rd and 104th Congresses, as well as bill summary and status for the 104th Congress.
- **Electronic Exhibits:** Online versions of Library of Congress exhibitions, including: *Revelations from the Russian Archives; Rome Reborn: the Vatican Library and Renaissance Culture; The African-American Mosaic (Black Culture and History); Scrolls From the Dead Sea; Gettysburg Address; Treasures from the Bibliotheque Nationale de France; 1492: An Ongoing Voyage; and, Dresden: Treasures from the Saxon State Library.*
- **Information for Visitors:** A collection of general information, including: the Library of Congress Associate Program and *Civilization* magazine; the history of the Library, the Library's mission statement; frequently asked questions; and, special programs like the Center for the Book
- **Library of Congress Publications:** A collection of illustrated publications, including: Library of Congress Illustrated Guides *(Prints and Photographs; Manuscripts; Music, Theater, Dance; Rare Books and Special Collections)*; *On These Walls* and *Jefferson's Legacy* by John Y. Cole; seminar and conference papers including the Network Advisory Committee and the Seminar on Cataloging Digital Documents.
- **Library Services:** Access to a wealth of "library" information, including: cataloging; acquisitions; preservation; special services for person with disabilities; research and reference; Library of Congress reading rooms; information for publishers (ISSN, CIP, etc.); and, library and networking standards such as MARC and Z39.50.
- **Copyright:** Information from the U.S. Copyright Office, including: registration forms and instructions; publications (circulars and form letters); and, related Internet resources.
- **LC Online Services:** Access to other Library of Congress online services, including: **LC MARVEL**, the Library of Congress Gopher; **LOCIS**, the Library's retrieval system, including the catalog that contains legislation digests from 1973 and text from 1993, copyright information, and braille and audio records; a **Z39.50 Gateway** to the Library of Congress' and over 100 other online catalogs; the Library's **public FTP site**; and, the **Vietnam Era POW/MIA database.**
- **Explore the Internet:** Collections of Internet resources on various subjects and topics, including: World Wide Web search tools and indices; Internet tutorials, guides, policies, and documentation; library and information science; electronic texts and publishing; online news sources, newspapers, periodicals, and government documents; and more.

How to Connect: The Library of Congress WWW Home Page is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week at the Uniform Resource Locator (URL) or address:

http://lcweb.loc.gov/ *OR* **http://www.loc.gov/**

Questions or Comments: Send electronic mail to: **lcweb@loc.gov**

INTERNET RESOURCES FOR THE PUBLIC

THOMAS: Legislative Information on the Internet

THOMAS is a World-Wide-Web-based access system of legislative and Congressional information named in honor of Thomas Jefferson. Initiated by the leadership of the 104th Congress, THOMAS is available free to Internet users through the Library of Congress. The URL (Internet address) for THOMAS is: **http://thomas.loc.gov/** The following information may be accessed from the THOMAS home page.

Congress This Week: Bills under consideration on the House and Senate floors during the current week; each bill listed is linked to its Bill Summary & Status record.

Major Legislation: Major bills during the 104th Congress, as selected by legislative analysts of the Congressional Research Service. Bills are browsable by topic, popular/short titles, by bill type/number, and bills enacted into law.

Bill Text (103rd and 104th Congresses): Full text of bills and resolutions for the 103rd and 104th Congresses, searchable by bill number or by keyword(s), and browsable by bill type and number.

Bill Summary & Status (104th Congress): Information **about** legislation, including sponsors/cosponsors, titles, legislative status, bill summaries, committees of origin, reporting, and referral, amendments, index terms. Links to the full text of the bill/public law and to selected committee information on the House of Representatives WWW server. Browsable lists of vetoed bills and public laws.

Congressional Record (104th Congress): Full text of the *Congressional Record* for the 103rd and 104th Congresses, searchable by keyword(s), speaker, and date range; issues browsable by date/section (House, Senate, Extensions of Remarks, Daily Digest). Links from the page number in the Daily Digest to the full text of that page in the *Record*.

Congressional Record Index: *Congressional Record Index*, with links from bill numbers to the text of the bills, and links from a *Congressional Record* page number to the full text of that page.

Committee Information: Full text of Committee Reports for the 104th Congress, searchable by keyword, report number, bill number and committee, with links to the full text of the associated bill. Browsable by House or Senate report number. Links to House and Senate committee home pages are also available from the THOMAS home page.

Historical Documents: The Constitution, Federalist Papers, Declaration of Independence, and documents from the Constitutional Convention and Continental Congress, searchable and browsable. Background and interpretative information for these historic congressional documents is also provided.

Other: The THOMAS home page also offers *How Our Laws Are Made*, an in-depth explanation of the legislative process; links to Legislative Branch Internet servers and to Library of Congress World Wide Web government Internet resources selected and arranged by Library subject specialists.

SEARCHING: The relevancy-ranking search system underlying THOMAS is INQUERY, developed at the University of Massachusetts. Search aids, explaining how to search and how relevancy ranking works in INQUERY, are provided for every file. **ABOUT** THOMAS, selectable from the footer on THOMAS pages, gives a description of all the THOMAS databases and in-depth information on the INQUERY search engine, including a Web developer's guide on how to make *direct links* to THOMAS documents, without having to go through a THOMAS search page.

Questions or Comments: Reports of technical problems should be directed to: **thomas@loc.gov**

INTERNET RESOURCES FOR THE PUBLIC

The Library of Congress Gopher: LC MARVEL

The Library of Congress provides Internet access to its campus-wide information system, LC MARVEL (Machine-Assisted Realization of the Virtual Electronic Library), based on Gopher software from the University of Minnesota. LC MARVEL provides information by and about the Library as well as links to a vast and diverse collection of Internet resources worldwide, all arranged in an easy-to-navigate hierarchical menu structure. Although most information on LC MARVEL is available in plain text (ASCII format), LC MARVEL also offers image files (e.g., GIF and JPEG formats) and a small number of files in special formats (e.g., WordPerfect 5.1 and audio [.wav] files). *Note: The ability to view (or hear) special format files is dependent upon the features of the user's locally loaded Gopher client software and may require additional hardware and software on the user's computer.*

LC MARVEL resources include the Global Electronic Library, a "subject tree" with links to thousands of Internet sites worldwide; a rich variety of federal, state and local, foreign and international government information; Internet resources on the U.S. Congress, including links to the text of legislation, bill summary and status, the full text of the *Congressional Record*, and email addresses for members of Congress and committees; links to Internet tools and software (e.g., Archie, Veronica, Hytelnet, World Wide Web, listservs and directory services); Library of Congress Internet guides and documentation; information on Library services for visitors and researchers; background on Library collections and reading rooms; subject-specific bibliographies and guides; services for persons who are blind and physically handicapped; information on LC publications and products; Center for the Book reading and literacy programs; documents on cataloging (including the CIP, ISSN, and ISBN programs), acquisitions, standards, and preservation; copyright information, including circulars, form letters and regulations; and employment opportunities both inside and outside the Library. A link to the Library of Congress Information System (LOCIS) and guides on how to search LOCIS files are also provided under LC MARVEL.

The LC MARVEL main menu is displayed below:

1. About LC MARVEL
2. Events, Facilities, Publications, and Services
3. Research and Reference (Public Services)
4. Libraries and Publishers (Technical Services)
5. Copyright
6. Library of Congress Online Systems
7. Employee Information
8. U.S. Congress
9. Government Information
10. Global Electronic Library (by Subject)
11. Internet Resources
12. What's New on LC MARVEL
13. Search LC MARVEL Menus

How to Connect: LC MARVEL is accessible through a World Wide Web browser at **gopher://marvel.loc.gov/** or a Gopher client at **marvel.loc.gov**.

Questions or Comments: Send electronic mail to: **lcmarvel@loc.gov**

INTERNET RESOURCES FOR THE PUBLIC

LOCIS : Library of Congress Information System

Through the Library of Congress LOCIS system, Internet users have access to more than 27 million records in the following files:

LC Catalog: Contains bibliographic records for materials in a variety of formats and languages cataloged and held by the Library of Congress. Formats include books, serials, microforms, cartographic items, music, visual materials (films, filmstrips, posters, prints, photographs), computer files, manuscripts, thesauri of names and subject terms used in cataloging records, catalog records from some other research libraries, records for some bibliographies, e.g., *The Handbook of Latin American Studies*.

Federal Legislation: Contains summaries, abstracts, chronologies and status information for legislation since 1973. Records for the current Congress are up-to-date within 48 hours.

Copyright: Contains records for all materials registered for copyright since January 1978 and references to documents describing copyright legal transactions, such as name changes and assignments.

Braille and Audio: Contains records for materials designed for persons unable to read standard print; materials include braille, recordings (cassette and disk), and some large-print items.

Guides and Organizations: *National Referral Center Master* file contains records describing more than 13,000 research organizations primarily in science, technology and social sciences) that answer questions and supply information to the public. The *Science Tracer Bullets* file contains records for guides and resources in science and technology topics.

Foreign Law: Contains records that abstract and cite foreign laws and regulations as well as journal articles on legal topics. Presently, primarily Hispanic-speaking countries are represented.

How to Connect: Telnet to **locis.loc.gov**. 90 simultaneous logons are available. Both Telnet (vt100) and TN3270 connections are supported. You can use a World Wide Web browser or Gopher client to connect to LOCIS if a Telnet or TN3270 client is available and configured properly. Hours of access (Eastern time): Monday-Friday: 24 hours a day (not all files are available after 9:30 p.m.); Saturday, before 5 p.m.; Sunday, after 11 a.m. (system may be unavailable from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. Sunday evening for maintenance). LOCIS has online help screens; documentation on how to search LOCIS is available in LC MARVEL and the Library's FTP site (**/pub/lc.online**). LC ACCESS is a public domain software product providing an easy mouse-driven graphical interface to selected LOCIS files and features. To run LC ACCESS software, FTP Software Inc.'s PC/TCP version 3.0 or higher is required. LC ACCESS software may be obtained via anonymous FTP at ftp.loc.gov in the /pub/lc.access directory. Installation instructions, hardware and other software requirements are specified in the README.TXT file. A Z39.50 gateway to some LC catalog files as well other library catalogs is also available.

Questions or Comments: About LOCIS, send email to: **lconline@loc.gov** About LCACCESS, send email to: **lcaccess@loc.gov**

Library of Congress Electronic Mail Forums and Newsletters

The Library of Congress currently hosts a number of electronic lists (including discussion forums and newsletters). For example:

Newsletters: * LCCN (LC Cataloging Newsline) * CONSRLIN (CONSER Program Newsletter) * FEDLIB-L (FEDLINK Library Network News) ***Discussion Lists:*** * USMARC (U.S. MARC Forum) * USMARCCI (U.S. MARC Community Info Format User's Group) * FEDREF-L (Federal Reference Librarians) * FEDACQ-L (Federal Acquisitions Librarians) * FEDCAT-L (Federal Cataloging Librarians) * MUG (Minaret Users Group) * SF-LIT (Science Fiction and Fantasy Literature Discussion List)
To get a current list of LC-hosted mailing lists, send the following command to LISTSERV@LOC.GOV: ***lists***

How to Connect: You may subscribe to any Library of Congress-hosted public list (those not limited to Library of Congress staff) by sending the following command as an email message to the server address **LISTSERV@LOC.GOV**. No subject line needed.
subscribe *listname Yourfirstname Yourlastname* (Example: **subscribe LCCN Melvyl Dewey**)

on Internet

INTERNET RESOURCES FOR THE PUBLIC

The Library of Congress Public FTP Site

The Library of Congress provides a variety of large plain-text (ASCII) and special-format files (e.g., images, WordPerfect documents, zipped and postscript files) on a central computer for anonymous file transfer via FTP (file transfer protocol) over the Internet. Files are arranged in subdirectories under the **/pub** (public) directory. Subdirectories include:

about.internet	General documentation created by LC staff on Internet tools, services, and resources
american.memory	Reports, evaluations and proceedings on the Library's American Memory project
cds	Demonstration copies of LC's Cataloging Distribution Service software products
crs	For internal use only.
copyright	Lengthy copyright documents and regulations
ead	SGML Document Type Description (DTD) for the Encoded Archival Description DTD (formerly the "finding aids" DTD)
exhibit.images	Images and text from a variety of LC exhibits, including *1492: An Ongoing Voyage; Scrolls from the Dead Sea; Revelations of the Russian Archives; The Vatican Library*
flicc	Files by and about the Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC) and the Federal Library and Information Network (FEDLINK)
folklife	Text of *Folkline*, a cooperative weekly e-journal on folklife issues published by the American Folklife Center of the Library of Congress and the American Folklore Society
incoming	Directory for file/document exchange between LC staff and professional colleagues
lc.access	Software for the ACCESS user-friendly GUI (graphical user interface) to the Library of Congress Information System (LOCIS)
lc.internet	Descriptions of the Library of Congress Internet services, including LOCIS, LC MARVEL (the LC gopher), the LC World Wide Web server, and THOMAS (plain text and WP formats)
lc.online	Description of information in the LOCIS system and guides to searching LOCIS files
libservices	Documentation and reports from LC Library Services
marc	PC-based software utilities to convert MARC records to plain text and text to MARC records
marc.test	USMARC classification test records and technical reports information
mss	Manuscripts Division general information, finding aids, and reports on new acquisitions
ndl	For internal use only.
nls	Bi-monthly book listing and cumulative catalogs of the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped
preservation	Book/paper preservation reports and images
reference.guides	Full text of various reference guides, finding aids, and bibliographies produced by LC reference staff
thomas	Full text of legislation, including all versions of each bill, from the 103rd and 104th Congresses. (**Note**: Do **not** list files in these directories; get the README file for instructions on how to FTP bill texts.)
science.fiction	Documents and guides about science fiction.
z3950	The current Z39.50 standard along with profiles, articles, minutes from meetings, object definitions, clients, and register of implementations.

NOTE: The directory structure and files available are subject to change without notice.

How to Connect: The FTP host is available to Internet users at the host address **ftp.loc.gov**. Login as **anonymous** and provide your email address as the password.

Questions or Comments: Send electronic mail to **lcweb@loc.gov**

A Learning Experience:

Digital Library Attracts K-12 Community

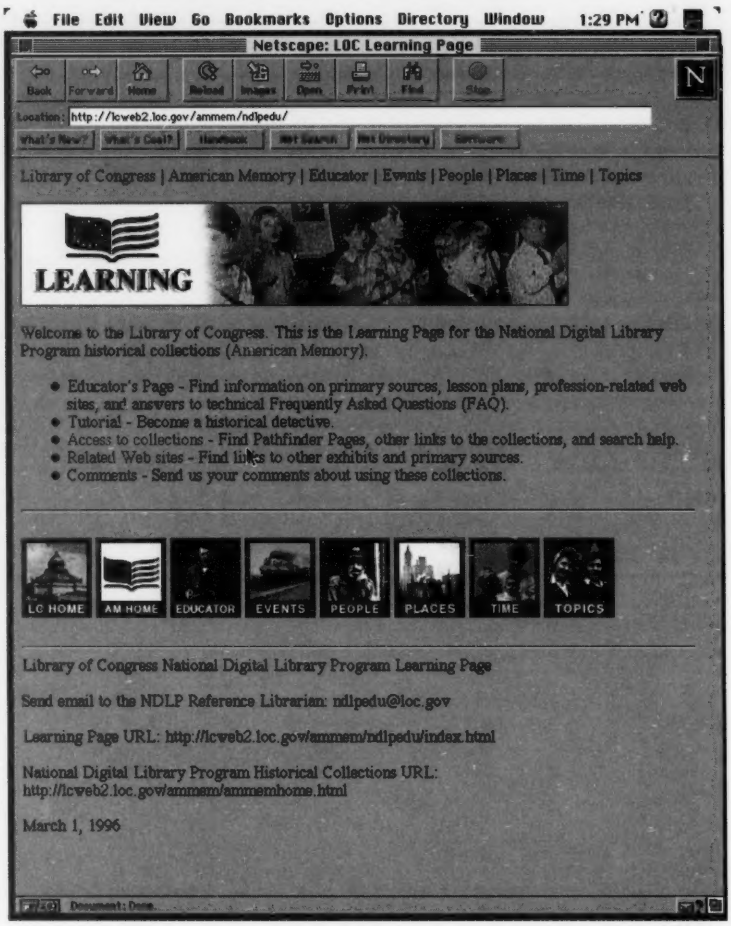
In October 1994 the National Digital Library (NDL) launched an educational outreach program with funding from the W.K. Kellogg Foundation. The goal: to raise public awareness of Library of Congress historical primary source materials, and to increase their use in elementary and secondary schools.

The most visible educational program offered through the National Digital Library (NDL) is the Learning Page, an on-line gateway to the digitized historical collections tailored to the needs of students and educators. The page can be accessed on the World Wide Web (URL: http://lcweb2. loc.gov/ammem/ndlpedu) and offers organized help for searching the Library's primary resource collection categorized by the Events, Topics, People, Time and Places of American history.

Working with the Education Development Center's Center for Children and Technology (CCT), the NDL put together an Educators Forum in July 1995 to explore the fit between the NDL historical collections and the classroom. CCT prepared collection evaluation criteria to help determine which of the Library's many archival collections are most suitable for K-12 educational curricula.

Teachers consistently refer to the need for resource materials in the teaching of local history. Encouraged by this finding, the NDL began a project to digitize selected local history materials from the Library's Local History and Genealogy Reading Room for Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, focusing on first-person narratives from the 19th century. Such materials complement the images already available from the American Memory historical collections.

In July 1996 the National Digital Library Program is co-sponsoring a one-week teacher institute, "Teaching the Humanities Through Technology,"


File Edit View Go Bookmarks Options Directory Window 1:29 PM
Netscape: LOC Learning Page
Location: http://lcweb2.loc.gov/ammem/ndlpedu/
Library of Congress | American Memory | Educator | Events | People | Places | Time | Topics
LEARNING
Welcome to the Library of Congress. This is the Learning Page for the National Digital Library Program historical collections (American Memory).
Educator's Page - Find information on primary sources, lesson plans, profession-related web sites, and answers to technical Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ).
Tutorial - Become a historical detective.
Access to collections - Find Pathfinder Pages, other links to the collections, and search help.
Related Web sites - Find links to other exhibits and primary sources.
Comments - Send us your comments about using these collections.
LC HOME
AM HOME
EDUCATOR
EVENTS
PEOPLE
PLACES
TIME
TOPICS
Library of Congress National Digital Library Program Learning Page
Send email to the NDLP Reference Librarian: ndlpedu@loc.gov
Learning Page URL: http://lcweb2.loc.gov/ammem/ndlpedu/index.html
National Digital Library Program Historical Collections URL:
http://lcweb2.loc.gov/ammem/ammemhome.html
March 1, 1996

The National Digital Library Program's Learning Page

with the Center for Renaissance and Baroque Studies at the University of Maryland. The program will establish a mentor teacher program in 11 schools in Maryland. In addition, a teacher training curriculum is under development with the Center for Children and Technology.

The NDL Program has contracted with the Social Science Education Consortium and with CCT to prepare teaching materials for its historical collections that can be electronically disseminated by the Learning Page. The Library is also exploring other avenues for distribution, including development of CD-ROM products, both independently and in partnership with educational publishers.

—Martha Dexter

Martha Dexter is in the educational services area of the National Digital Library Program.

The Library's Maps Go Digital:

Center for Geographic Information Moves Forward

With the recent donation of nearly $600,000 worth of computer equipment by Hewlett-Packard (HP), the nascent Center for Geographic Information and the related Geographic Information Systems (GIS) facility in the Library's Geography and Map Division (G&M) both took a giant leap forward.

At a ceremony on May 14 thanking Hewlett-Packard for its generous donation in support of the Library's National Digital Library (NDL) Program for Cartographic Materials, Dr. Billington noted the importance of the gift.

"As more powerful computers and satellite-based technologies revolutionize the way we can look at, analyze and map the world, the Geography and Map Division has expanded its range of collections to include modern digital forms of geographic and cartographic information. The equipment needed to support these new technologies is complex and expensive, and the Hewlett-Packard Co. has given the Library the tools it needs to work in these fields."

The Librarian also pointed out that this same equipment comprises the core of what is needed to support the scanning of the Library's historical maps for the NDL.

"In helping the Geography and Map Division adapt to the modern world of geography and cartography, the executives of HP who made this donation possible have also embellished the vision of their company's co-founder, David Packard." He added that the National Digital Library Program was started in October 1994 with $13 million in seed money, including $5 million provided by the Lucile and David Packard Foundation.

Ralph Ehrenberg, chief of the Geography and Map Division, explained the relationship between the HP gift and the Center for Geographic Information.

"The genesis for this donation began with the Center for Geographic Information, which was formed last year as a partnership of private sector firms and the Geography and Map Division to help us develop, enhance and promote the Library's geographic and cartographic collections and to aid in our transition to the era of geographic information systems."

The equipment donated by Hewlett-Packard, said Mr. Ehrenberg, includes a series 9000, K400 server; four workstations; three x-windows stations; four printers, including one large-format color plotter; six personal computers; and an optical disk jukebox with 165 gigabytes of storage. It will be used to support the development of general GIS capability in the division and to assist in the scanning program for the NDL.

The Geography and Map Reading Room was reconfigured this spring, with the assistance of staff from the Library's Facility Design and Construction Office and Information Technology Services (ITS) to accommodate the new equipment. Once installation and testing of the equipment and training of G&M staff are completed, the GIS facility will be available to congressional staff and members of the public who need to work with digital cartographic data.

The Center for Geographic Information. The Library's collection of cartographic materials is the largest in the world, with nearly 4.5 million maps, more than 60,000 atlases containing another 8 million to 10 million maps, some 300 globes and other related materials. In the early 1990s, digital files of geographic data began appearing among cartographic materials deposited by federal mapping agencies.

The development and evolution of the computer have revolutionized the

At the April 1995 Madison Council meeting, when the new Tangent scanner was dedicated and members and guests visited the Geography and Map Division, one of the maps on display was a facsimile of a very rare 19th century view of the University of Virginia. Alan Voorhees, a collector himself, mentioned to Ralph Ehrenberg, chief of the division, that he owned one of the three known extant originals of the item — and that he would give it to the Library of Congress if he could have a scanned image of it in return. Here Mr. Voorhees is presenting the original view to Dr. Billington (far right) on April 17, 1995, with Ralph Ehrenberg (on left) and Gary Fitzpatrick, the Geographic Information Systems specialist (holding the frame on the right) looking on.

possibilities for the manipulation of cartographic data in much the same way that the computer has changed the way we handle other kinds of information.

In the last 30 years, according to Gary Fitzpatrick, the Geography and Map Division's GIS specialist, automated mapping and geographic information systems have completely changed the way that professionals create maps and analyze geographic data. Different types of geographic information — such as roads, contour lines, streams, buildings, vegetation, population or other demographic information — are described in separate digital files, and they can then be mapped and analyzed within various computer applications.

When Geography and Map Division staff began assessing how digital forms of geographic and cartographic information could be integrated into the collections, they realized that the technologies required knowledge and skills that the division did not possess. It was also clear that a complex and expensive suite of computer equipment was required that would be difficult to acquire through normal budgetary channels.

"Only through the help of the industry that was driving these technologies," said Mr. Fitzpatrick, "would the division be able to make the transition to the digital era."

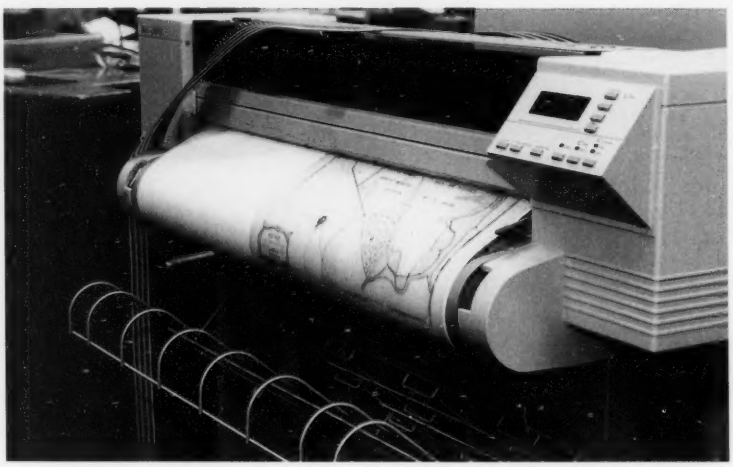
In November 1993 the James Madison Council, a private sector advisory group to the Library, provided $30,000 to investigate the establishment of a corporate support group for the division. That same month, Alan M. Voorhees, a longtime friend and supporter of G&M and the Library, volunteered to lead the effort in attracting industry support.

The first meeting of that corporate support group, the Center for Geographic Information, was held at the Library on Jan. 12, 1995, with eight firms committed to being charter members: Autometric Inc., Environmental Systems Research Institute Inc., Harvard Design and Mapping Company Inc., the H.M. Gousha Company, Intergraph Inc., Magellan Geographix Inc., MapInfo Corporation and Tangent Engineering Inc.

Mr. Voorhees, who is also chairman of the board of Autometric, a firm engaged in many aspects of the latest geographic technologies, agreed to be chairman of the Center for Geographic Information. He has also offered to sponsor a fellow for one year to provide technical assistance to the GIS facility and he continues to provide guidance on map collecting to the Madison Council as a member of its acquisition committee.

The purpose of the Center for Geographic Information is to coordinate the contribution of resources and knowledge from a wide spectrum of the geographic information and cartography industry to:

Dr. Billington and John Kluge, chairman of the James Madison Council, cut the ribbon on the scanner given to the Library by Tangent Engineering. Ralph Ehrenberg is at the podium in the background.



The first map digitized by the Geography and Map Division, George Washington's plan of his farm on Little Hunting Creek, prepared in 1766, rolls off the scanner.

Ralph Ehrenberg explains some of the division's maps to James Earl Jones of the Madison Council. Mr. Jones's son, Flynn, and Robert Garber, president of Tangent Engineering Inc., look at some of the maps on display.

Janis Kerrick, Worldwide GIS program manager for Hewlett-Packard, and Doug Crawford, Magellan Geographix Inc., were among the participants in the meeting of the Center for Geographic Information on May 15.

1. aid the Geography and Map Division in its transition to the age of electronic maps and digital forms of geographic information through advice and financial support for acquiring hardware, software and data sets;
2. facilitate sharing the rich cartographic resources of G&M electronically;
3. promote the use of electronic forms of geographic information by many sectors of the nation, including libraries, academia, industry and commerce, education and the general public; encourage deposits of digital spatial data sets by American and foreign government, industry and academic producers; and
4. advance the Library's publication, education and exhibition programs in geographic information and cartography.

Members of the center benefit in a number of ways as well. They have enhanced access to the vast cartographic collections of the Library, which they are encouraged to use as resource material and to distribute in a variety of value-added formats not for commercial distribution. The division's expertise in cataloging practices can be shared with developers and users of digital forms of geographic information.

Using its unique position, within the Library of Congress, the division can sponsor programs that address specific needs of the cartographic and geographic information communities and provide useful links among these communities, Congress and other institutions. Finally, through the center, the division will work with producers and users of geographic information and digital cartography to ensure that digital forms of geographic information are systematically collected and preserved for the future use of the nation.

The first meeting of the center, held in January 1995, resulted in a major development: the donation of a large-format, flatbed, color scanner by Tangent Engineering, a move spearheaded by its chief operating officer, Robert Garber. It can scan flat items up to 24 by 34 inches at resolutions of up to 600 dots per inch and in 24-bit color.

As a result of this donation, the division acquired the technology to scan its existing maps, and the Library's overall NDL program adopted G&M's proposal to establish a National Digital Library Program for Cartographic Materials, which it has agreed to support through the funding of four positions in the division to operate the scanning program.

In a ceremony in the division in April 1995, Dr. Billington and John Kluge, the president of the James Madison Council, cut the ribbon on the scanner and participated in the scanning of the first image from the Library's collections: George Washington's own plan of his farm on Little Hunting Creek, prepared in 1766. The result is so fine that it is difficult to distinguish the scanned map from the original.

In the year since the scanner was in-

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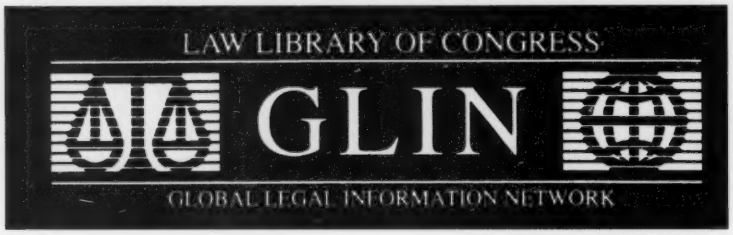
Global Legal Network Expands Access:

Foreign Legal Abstracts Now Available On-Line

What began in the Law Library more than 40 years ago as an in-house, manual card file for indexing foreign law is now an on-line database available not only to Congress, but to the public on Internet.

The database, which has had various names in the past as its scope evolved, is now known as the Global Legal Information Network, or GLIN. In May 1996 the Law Library moved to a full production status, meaning that the full text of laws of participating nations, their abstracts and the legal thesaurus is available to network members (i.e., the GLIN participating member countries). The public also now has access to abstracts of legal texts from the GLIN homepage at (http://lcweb2.loc.gov/glin/glinhome.html/).



Agency Cooperation. GLIN has attracted the attention of various agencies. In April a memorandum of understanding was signed by Dr. Billington and NASA Administrator Daniel Goldin in which, among other agreements, NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center agreed to advise the Library about the use of satellite communication with country partners that lack or have poor Internet connections (see LC *Information Bulletin*, May 13). NASA also plans to help the Library design a prototype GLIN station for the future.

Congressional and other participants were able to see the progress resulting from the NASA-Library partnership at the second annual Advances in Digital Libraries Forum held in May at the Library of Congress. During the forum, sponsored in part by NASA and the Library, there was a GLIN exhibit and special demonstration of the usefulness of live satellite telecommunications connections in linking GLIN stations.

The World Bank has also been attracted to GLIN. Because legal reform is often critical to a country's ability to attract foreign investment and be competitive in the global economy, the World Bank has agreed to fund GLIN participation of interested countries where such funding could facilitate legal reform efforts.

An Expanding Network. GLIN teams from each member country, comprised of a lawyer and a technical specialist, travel to the Law Library to be trained in analyzing, processing, transmitting and retrieving legal information for the GLIN database. This year has been an especially active one for the training program.

Most recently, in early June the Law Library conducted an abbreviated training session for employees of the United Nations, the first organization to become a fully contributing GLIN member. The United Nations has a database of treaties in all official U.N. languages, and additional legal information that it is currently being evaluated for inclusion in GLIN. The United Nations agreed to participate in GLIN with the understanding that all U.N. member nations would have access to the database. This exposure has the potential to expand the membership of GLIN to include almost every nation, underscoring the truly global nature of this effort.

In February the Law Library held training sessions for GLIN team members from South Korea and in May for the Federal District of Mexico and Romania.

South Korea, the first Asian country to join the network, is also the first member nation to submit the full range of legal materials into the database. The GLIN file currently contains primarily statutory and regulatory material, but it will soon be expanded to include codes, constitutions, treaties, jurisprudence, parliamentary debates, scholarly articles and commentaries. The primary GLIN station in South Korea, the National Assembly Library, will contribute statutory material, and the two "associate" GLIN stations in South Korea will contribute other legal materials. The Korean Trust Fund provided support for the needs assessment visits and training.

The Law Library provided training in May for GLIN team members from Romania and the Federal District of Mexico. Romania, selected one team member from each chamber of its bicameral parliament, signaling its full commitment to GLIN.

Eventually, the GLIN database will include legal information from the subnational level as well as the national level, and the team from the Federal District of Mexico has provided the Law Library its first opportunity to work with partners who will make this possible.

The GLIN training sessions are mutually beneficial; the Law Library's GLIN team has received valuable advice and suggestions about the network from the highly qualified country member participants. The Law Library is now reviewing its training course to meet the needs of the increasingly sophisticated requirements of GLIN's trainees, and it looks forward to continuing mutually beneficial partnerships with additional countries.

—Janice Hyde

Janice Hyde is GLIN program officer in the Law Library.

Cataloging Distribution Service To Reduce Product Line

The Library's Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS), which, for nearly a century, has made LC cataloging available at modest prices to other libraries, will be reducing its product line in an effort to become self-sustaining.

Rapidly changing information delivery technology and the need to do more with less have caused belt-tightening in several areas of the Library.

By fiscal 1998 the division is expected to operate solely on income from the sale of library products. Now, about one-quarter ($2.4 million) of its current $8.6 million budget comes from congressional appropriation; that appropriation will disappear in two years.

Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb said that "CDS must operate on a full cost-recovery basis, as do the Federal Research Division, the FEDLINK operation of the Federal Library and Information Center Committee and the Library of Congress Sales Shop" All are part of the Library Services area of LC.

Although this reduction will take two years to complete, current plans are to reduce staff significantly and to discontinue some of the more costly products for which there is less demand.

Traditionally, CDS has produced bibliographic products for use inside the Library and has duplicated them for customers outside. Products have been available in various formats: print (cataloging manuals, technical documentation, cards) microfiche, Machine Readable Cataloging (MARC) on magnetic tape or tape cartridge and, since the late 1980s, on CD-ROM.

Eight CD-ROM subscription services (the CDMARC product line) will begin their last year on July 1, and about 30 CDS employees will be displaced by Oct. 1, 1996 (the beginning of fiscal year 1997). CDMARC products (bibliographic and authority databases) are being eliminated because the Library no longer needs them for internal use and "because the cost of maintaining them is higher than the revenue we receive from sales," according to Tyrone J. Mason, chief of CDS.

These products are—*CDMARC Bibliographic* (and its two English subsets along with the *Spanish/Portuguese* subset) *CDMARC Serials*, and the *Music Catalog on CD-ROM*. The two authority-record products in this line — *CDMARC Subjects* and *CDMARC Names* — will also be discontinued.

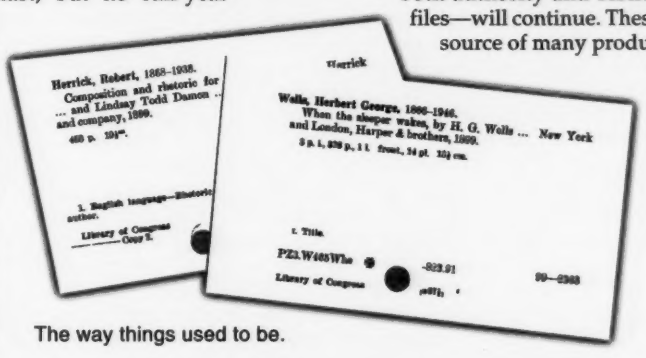
"Before telecommunications eliminated their original purpose, these CD-ROMs were intended to replicate LC's on-line functions for the Library's overseas field offices. Updating these products quarterly is a huge task and has pushed our costs higher than we can recover from sales," Mr. Mason said. "Also, these are DOS-environment products, and to change the search software to accommodate other computer environments, for example Windows, would be prohibitive."

The last issues will be delivered to customers during the first half of 1997. Single issues of CDMARC products will be sold as long as supplies last, but no full-year subscriptions will be renewed after July 1996. All of the CDMARC annual subscription services provide four, fully cumulated issues, except for the *Music Catalog on CD-ROM*, which provides two. The final cumulation of the *Music Catalog on CD-ROM* will be available in late fall 1996.

Before fall 1996, CDS will provide customers with the names of commercial vendors offering similar products and services. Vendor names, solicited through an announcement placed in the *Commerce Business Daily* in May, will be supplied without evaluation or endorsement.

"CDS will continue to produce many products—particularly those most in demand by internal LC customers and nearly 30,000 external customers. For example, popular print publications will continue: *Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH)*, the LC classification schedules, *Library of Congress Rule Interpretations*, the Library's subject cataloging manuals, and USMARC format documentation." Mr. Mason said. CDS's external customers include research libraries, university and large public libraries, commercial and nonprofit organizations, and state and federal libraries.

MARC Distribution Services—both authority and bibliographic files—will continue. These are the source of many products from LC and


Herrick, Robert, 1868–1938.
Composition and rhetoric for ... and Lindsay Todd Damon ... and company, 1899.
460 p. 19½cm.
Herrick
Wells, Herbert George, 1866–1946.
When the sleeper wakes, by H. G. Wells ... New York and London, Harper & brothers, 1899.
PZ3.W465Wh
Library of Congress

The way things used to be.

Library of Congress Introduces Classification Plus

The Cataloging Distribution Service has just released *Classification Plus*, a new and revolutionary automated cataloging tool. *Classification Plus* is a full-text, Windows-based CD-ROM product combining *Library of Congress Classification* schedules and the *Library of Congress Subject Headings* — two of the most popular and most heavily used LC cataloging products — on a single CD-ROM disc.

Classification Plus uses the same powerful Folio software as its companion product, *Cataloger's Desktop*, making it one of the most user-friendly cataloging tools in a librarian's automated tool kit. *Classification Plus* is Windows-based and simple to read, with a display text that looks just like the print versions.

"The installation was so easy and self-guided, that we hardly used the documentation," wrote Janet Berry and Michael Klossner of Arkansas State Library. "It installed the way that most CD-ROM products install, and that is what we would expect."

The hypertext links within and between the *LCSH* and *LC Classification* schedules are an especially useful and popular feature. "Looking up a heading in the Subject Headings and having a link to the classification cited. ... Very nice!" reported Gary Parlee of Special Libraries Cataloging. "They [hypertext links] were great," added Ms. Berry and Mr. Klossner.

Users can view headings in an expandable hierarchical display and construct complex query searches using boolean, keyword, phrase, wild card and proximity searching. "The query feature is a great instrument in the hands of a resourceful cataloger," said Jan Mirejovsky, a science librarian at University of California at Irvine. "It helps to focus a search, to abort instantly bad search strategies and ... hit the jackpot rather quickly. By modifying the queries, you can zero in on the solution."

Users will also be able to access *LCSH* and the *Classification Schedules* through the Windows interface along with their other computer applications. "Just being able to get to the schedules on-line and toggle back and forth to the other files I use was a breakthrough," said Angela Randtke of the University of North Florida. "Accessing the schedules from the CD-ROM alone was a big time saver."

Finally, *Classification Plus* is network-friendly. It can be used on either a single-user workstation or on a local area network (LAN) server, and with its low-cost additional user fee, all cataloging and reference staff can have instant access.

Classification Plus is available as an annual subscription with quarterly issues. The second issue, now available, includes the entire *Library of Congress Subject Headings* plus the following seven classification schedules: H (Social Sciences), J (Political Science), R (Medicine), L (Education), E-F (History: America), T (Technology), and Z (Bibliography and Library Science). Classification Schedules B-BJ (Philosophy. Psychology), N (Fine Arts), Q (Science) and U-V (Military Science. Naval Science) will appear in issue 3, to be distributed in August. Additional schedules will be added during the subscription year as they become available to the Cataloging Distribution Service.

Classification Plus costs $410 in North America and $415 outside North America for a single user, with an additional user fee of only $16. Each additional user receives a full set of user documentation. A 15 percent discount is offered if *Classification Plus* and its companion product, *Cataloger's Desktop*, are purchased together. A demonstration version of *Classification Plus* is available via Anonymous FTP: Connect to **ftp.loc.gov** and move to directory **pub/cds/deskclas.** Download all of the files in the subdirectory and print the WordPerfect file **cdinfo.wp5** for further information. Username: **Anonymous**. Password: **Your email address.**

For further information on *Classification Plus*, check the CDS homepage at http://www.loc.gov/cds/ or contact: Library of Congress, Customer Services Section, Cataloging Distribution Service, P.O. Box 75720, Washington, DC 20013-5720. Telephone (800) 255-3666 (U.S. only) or (202) 707-6100; fax: (202) 707-1334; TDD: (202) 707-0012; Internet: cdsinfo@mail.loc.gov/

from commercial vendors as well. The two new CD-ROM products: *Classification Plus* and *Cataloger's Desktop* will also continue.

Classification Plus was introduced early this year (*see article on this page*). It is a Windows-based, CD-ROM product containing LC classification schedules (added as they are reviewed and published through a new MARC-based system), as well as the full text of LC subject headings.

Cataloger's Desktop, the companion product to *Classification Plus*, contains 25 additional cataloging publications, including cataloging manuals and USMARC format documentation and the print publications listed above.

Purchasers of these CD-ROM products will be able to receive them as long as revenue meets or exceeds costs. Customer support for the Library's products will also continue, despite the reductions. Orders will be taken and questions about products answered through regular channels of communication — by calling (800) 255-3666 to place orders, faxing orders to (202) 707-1334, sending e-mail to cdsinfo@mail.loc.gov or writing to CDS Customer Support at 101 Independence Ave S.E., Washington, DC 20540-4910.

Within the year, operations will be

Continued on page 263

Copyright Services Available On-Line and via Fax

Need to know which copyright application to use to register your latest work? Want to download a copy of the application?

Help is as close as the Copyright Office's homepage on the World Wide Web.

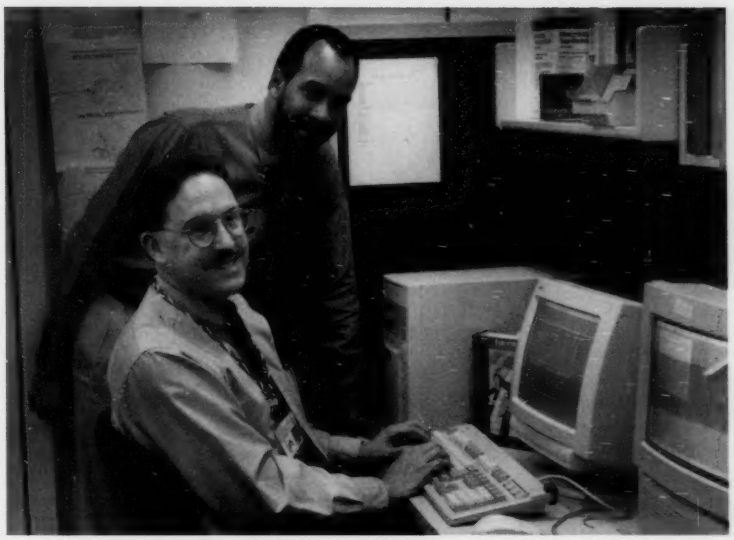
The home page, located at http://lcweb.loc.gov/copyright/, offers the Copyright Office's most frequently requested circulars, information on registration, application forms, copies of the form letters used to answer queries sent in to the office, frequently asked questions, the latest office regulations and announcements to appear in the *Federal Register*, congressional testimony by the Register of Copyrights and more.

The homepage also provides links to other copyright-related information, including the full text of the copyright law.

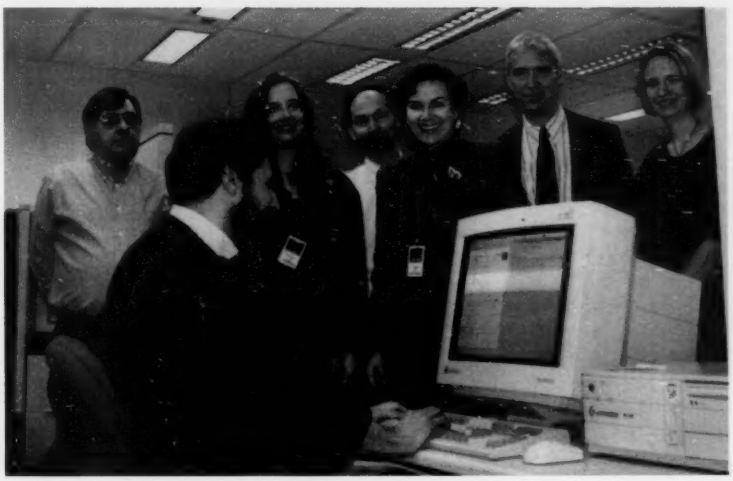
In addition, most of the information available from the homepage is available through the office's gopher files, which may be accessed through LC MARVEL at marvel.loc.gov (port 70).

Copyright Office registration records that have been cataloged since 1978, as well as recorded documents (such as transfers of copyrights), are also available through the homepage, LC MARVEL or by telnetting to locis.loc.gov and selecting the copyright menu.

For those who prefer to use a facsimile machine, the Copyright Office offers "Fax-on-Demand." By calling (202) 707-2600 from any touch-tone phone, the caller can receive by fax a menu of selections that includes the most frequently requested circulars, *Federal Register* announcements and other information. Up to three documents may be requested at once. Copyright application forms, however, are not available by fax.



Information specialists Richard Anderson (seated) and Ed Rogers demonstrate the equipment that enables the office to provide fax-on-demand service to the public. The equipment is located in the Publications Section of the Information and Reference Division.



Members of the CORDS Testbed Implementation Team gathered to receive the first copyright application and deposit. Seated is Jerry Tuben, standing (from left) are Jack Kugler, Renée Adams, Tom Skallerup, Mary Levering, Gene Berry and Carole Mumford.

Library Services Shines On the Internet

In addition to the vast contributions Library Services staff are making to National Digital Library Program efforts, there are a wide variety of other "digital" efforts going on in the Library Services area of the Library.

Although the World Wide Web is a major development tool at present, there are still many other important efforts going on using other Internet tools like LISTSERVs, FTP (File Transfer Protocol), TELNET and Gopher (via the LC MARVEL service).

Public Access to Files (Anonymous FTP). The earliest Internet service, an anonymous FTP site, was made available to the public during the summer of 1992 as a host for the first on-line Internet exhibit, "Revelations from the Russian Archives." Library Services staff now mount information such as Internet guides, LOCIS guides, finding aids for manuscript collections, exhibits images, newsletters, MARC records and utility programs, demonstration software from the Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS) and much more, in 19 directories on the Public Anonymous FTP Site.

The documents and files on the FTP site are also accessed via LC MARVEL and LC Web in addition to direct FTP access. Monthly, an average of 80,000 files are transferred to the public from this tool. The address of the public FTP site is: ftp.loc.gov.

Public Internet Access to LOCIS (telnet). Working with Information Technology Services (ITS), staff from the Humanities and Social Sciences Division (HSS) prepared for the release of the Library of Congress Information System (LOCIS) to the public over the Internet on April 30, 1993. Reference staff provided help screens and documentation and tested the service before it was released. Currently allowing 90 simultaneous external connections, public Internet access to LOCIS is still one of the Library's most popular services, averaging 3.9 million transactions per month. Accessible using telnet or tn3270, the address of LOCIS on the Internet is: locis.loc.gov.

LISTSERVs (Mailing Lists). Staff of the Network Development and MARC Standards Office (NDMSO) were the first in the Library to set up and operate a LISTSERV-based electronic discussion group **(USMARC-L)**, now renamed **USMARC**) in June 1991. Although the Library did not have in-house software capable of this service, the University of Maine was the interim host. Later, when the Library acquired and installed LISTSERV software, USMARC was the first LISTSERV to be available on site. NDMSO staff then created documentation and mentored other interested staff in the set-up and management of a LISTSERV. Now, of the current 34 LISTSERVs hosted by the Library, Library Services staff own and moderate 27. These LISTSERVs are used to distribute newsletters (*LC Cataloging Newsline* and *CONSERline*), generate discussion (USMARC, Z39.50 development, issues for federal librarians, reference and cataloging, etc.), and allow committees to communicate (Program for Cooperative Cataloging, Network Advisory Committee, National Digital Library Federation, etc.). To receive a listing of all LISTSERVs hosted by the Library of Congress, send an e-mail message to the address **listserv@loc.gov** with the message text **lists** and no other information (a "subject" is not needed).

LC MARVEL (Campus-Wide Information System). LC MARVEL, the Library's Internet Gopher service, was conceived of and created by a group composed mainly of Library Services staff in cooperation with other units of the Library. Working closely with ITS, which supplied the technology and still maintains the service, the initial group of nine staff members created LC MARVEL in eight weeks. It debuted at the American Library Association's (ALA) conference in June 1993 and was announced to the general public in July.

Answering Public Inquiries. The staff of the National Reference Service (NRS) are now the first point through which all Internet mail queries are directed. NRS receives an average of 850 mail messages per month directing about half to other mail accounts for individual Internet services (LC Web, MARVEL, public LOCIS, etc.) or specific reading rooms or offices.

HSS staff, with the assistance of several other reading rooms, answer a vast number of LOCIS search questions for public users. In addition, many reference questions are answered within each individual reading room. Comments, corrections, and suggestions on the improvement and enhancement of our services go to special accounts for each tool (i.e., LC MARVEL, LC Web, etc.)

World Wide Web. The Library's World Wide Web site is experiencing a major growth spurt due to the effort and knowledge of a large number of Library Services staff members. Coordinated by NDMSO, Library Services Web pages are designed, tested and then added to the current homepage structure. NDMSO also teaches a regular course on Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) — the coding used to create documents for the Web. These courses are now and available to all staff throughout the Library. NDMSO also maintains the guidelines and standards for the Library's use of HTML, assuring the Library's adherence to internationally accepted standards.

Some of the first big projects on the Web were led by Library Services staff who continue to oversee these services. The Interpretive Programs Office, with technical assistance from ITS, has mounted all of the major exhibits of the Library on the Web. This includes a recent retrospective conversion of the first four exhibits: "Revelations from the Russian Archives," "1492, Rome Reborn," and "The Dead

Sea Scrolls" (NDMSO staff provided guidance and significant assistance). The exhibits home page can be found at: **http://lcweb.loc.gov/exhibits/.**

Staff from Collections Policy office (CPO), Science and Technology Division (S&T), and Geography and Map Division (G&M) worked together to create a hypertext version of a portion of Annette Melville's text *Special Collections of the Library of Congress*. Although initially limited to "Americana" collections, the work is now being expanded by the inclusion of sample images, clips or sound bites from each collection. This enhancement effort is being led by NDMSO and the Automated Planning and Liaison Office (APLO) in cooperation with the reading rooms. The special collections homepage is found at **http://lcweb.loc.gov/spcoll/spelhome.html**.

A Z39.50 gateway page was another of the first big efforts by Library Services using the Web. Initially, a fill-in form interface was designed to search the MUMS Books and Name Authority Files. Later, individual search forms were created for many other Z39.50-based online catalogs and databases worldwide. Beginning with access to approximately 15 institutions, the Z39.50 Gateway Home Page now provides forms-based search access to more than 150 institutions. Maintained by NDMSO, this page is found at **http://lcweb.loc.gov/z3950/.**

All documentation related to the Z39.50 standard is maintained by NDMSO at **http://lcweb.loc.gov/z3950/agency/**

Currently, an effort is under way to create homepages for each reading room in Library Services. Already several reading rooms have completed homepages, and many more will follow. Most of the reading rooms will rely heavily on LC MARVEL informational files as the basis of their Web page content. The first reading room to create a Web home page was the Newspaper and Current Periodical Reading Room and can be found at **http://lcweb.loc.gov/global/ncp/** Other reading rooms that have home pages are: American Folklife Center **http://lcweb.loc.gov/folklife/;** Prints and Photographs **http://lcweb.loc.gov/rr/print/;** Motion Picture and Television **http://lcweb.loc.gov/rr/mopic/**.

The Cataloging Directorate also has a home page for its information located at **http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/.** In addition, the Program for Cooperative Cataloging (CONSER) has its own homepages: PCC—**http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/pcc/** CONSER—**http://lcweb.loc.gov/acq/conser/**. Soon, the Preservation Directorate will have a new homepage.

Many special programs and publications have also been placed on the Library's Web by library Services staff. NDMSO and staff from the Publishing Office have put a series of *Illustrated Guides* to the Library's collections on the Web. The *Library of Congress Illustrated Guides for Prints and Photographs, Manuscripts, Music, Theater, Dance,* and *Rare Books and Special Collections* are now available on the Library's Web site: **http://lcweb.loc.gov/homepage/genpub.html** (*look under "Publications"*).

Two other significant publications, both written by Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole, were recently added to the Library's Web site: *On These Walls: Inscriptions and Quotations in the Buildings of the Library of Congress* at **http://lcweb.loc.gov/loc/walls/**; *Jefferson's Legacy: A Brief History of the Library of Congress* at **http://lcweb.loc.gov/loc/legacy/.**

The Federal Research Division (FRD) has also been looking to the Web as an information delivery tool for its "country studies" series. *Ethiopia* was the first handbook to be done using the Web. Soon, all of the other handbooks will be available from: **http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/country/.**

The Network Advisory Committee (NAC) has published its last three "planning papers" using the Web. These planning papers were previously available via CDS in print form. CDS also has a Web version of its 1996 catalog of services at **http://lcweb.loc.gov/cds/** and the NAC Planning Papers are found at **http://lcweb.loc.gov/nac/.**

Other special programs and services having Web homepages are:

The National Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped at **http://lcweb.loc.gov/nls/**; Center for the Book at **http://lcweb.loc.gov/loc/cfbook/**; National Film Preservation Board at **http://lcweb.loc.gov/film/**; Machine-Readable Cataloging (MARC) at **http://lcweb.loc.gov/**; National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections (NUCMC) at **http://lcweb.loc.gov/coll/nucmc/**; Thesaurus for Graphic Materials I: Subject Terms at **http://lcweb.loc.gov/rr/print/tgm1/**; Junior Fellows Program at **http://lcweb.loc.gov/rr/jrfell/.**

There are many more Web homepages planned and in progress. In addition, Library Services staff are maintaining the "Explore the Internet" pages for government information, Internet resources, World Wide Web and many other subject areas (library science, publishing, classics, film resources, etc.)

—Elizabeth Miller

Elizabeth Miller is in the Network Development and MARC Standards Office.

Competition

Cont'd from page 240

1850-1920, as this is already a focus of many of the Library's electronic collections. Applicants are advised to view these American Memory collections on-line to determine ways in which their holdings complement or augment what is currently available.

Complete guidelines are available on the World Wide Web at http://lcweb2.loc.gov/ammem/award/. They are also available at http://www.ameritech.com/. Applications forms will be available from the same Web sites no later than Aug. 19.

To request guidelines and applications (when available) in printed form, contact Barbara Paulson at the Library of Congress at (202) 707-1517; fax (202) 707-6336; e-mail bpau@loc.gov or Crystal Ashton, Ameritech Library Services, at (801) 223-5330; fax (801) 223-5202; e-mail cra@amlibs.com.

Map Scanning

Cont'd from page 253

stalled, the division has scanned several hundred maps in a trial phase and has been working with the members of the center on technical standards and work flow design in preparation for a large-scale scanning project of its collections.

The Center for Geographic Information has met three times since its January 1995 organizational meeting — in June 1995 at the Library; in October 1995 in Santa Barbara, Calif., at Magellan Geographix; and most recently back at the Library last May. Five more companies have joined as full members (Corbis Corp., Microsoft Corp., Mindscape Inc., Rand McNally and Tactician Corp.), and seven firms are participating as associate members (Comark Government and Education Sales, Environmental Data Resources Inc., Adrian B. Ettlinger, MapLink Inc., Macromedia Inc., Spatial Data Institute and Systems Planning and Analysis Inc.).

Full corporate membership in the center has been established at $5,000, with associate memberships at $500. Support from industry members also includes in-kind assistance as necessary in providing the Geography and Map Division with appropriate equipment and software to begin developing expertise in the scanning of maps and the use of cartographic/geographic software and digital forms of geographic data; deposit of data sets; and participation on task forces to accomplish the goals of the center.

Shortly after the donation of the scanning system, the Hewlett-Packard Co. made its offer of equipment to the division. And G&M found itself with the full infrastructure needed to accomplish its long-range goals.

In fact, Mr. Fitzpatrick said at the May 1996 meeting of the Center for Geographic Information that the GIS facility was already way ahead of schedule. "I thought it would take us five to seven years to get to the point where we are today."

Ten core historic Americana collections from Geography and Map have been designated as materials that will eventually be scanned for the National Digital Library Program, including Civil War maps, county landownership maps and atlases, panoramic maps of U.S. cities of the late 19th century, Sanborn fire insurance maps, and maps and atlases of the District of Columbia. When that happens, they will be available over the Internet like other digitized Library materials.

The May 1996 meeting of the Center for Geographic Information approved the draft prospectus for 1996-1998 and discussed membership, scanning and on-line access, general-interest programming and outreach. Some of its specific goals for 1996 and beyond are: to work with the Congressional Research Service of the Library to use GIS technologies and the division's scanning capability to assist Congress more directly; to begin laying the groundwork for the acquisition of foreign geographic data sets; to design a major training program for division staff in the new geographic technologies; to form partnerships with universities to provide students and faculty the opportunity to work with the division's collections and geographic technologies; to use center funds to bring in specialists to assist the division in learning to use the new technologies and equipment that have been donated; to initiate a corporate fellows program in which participating firms can place employees in the division for short periods; to present special programs and/or symposia on topics related to geographic information; and finally, to explore ways in which the division can use the Internet and other electronic data networks to share its resources with the nation.

The Geography and Map Division has made great strides in moving into the new world of digital geographic information in the last three years, largely because of the efforts of its staff and its success in convincing private sector companies that they have a lot to gain by becoming involved in this enterprise. Direct cash contributions to the center in 1995 totaled $41,500, and the value of hardware and software contributed to date is more than $715,000.

Rep. Ron Packard (R-Calif.), chairman of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Subcommittee, spoke of the significance of the Library's digitizing efforts at the ceremony on May 14.

"This whole program of digitizing key portions of our collections here at the Library of Congress — I can't tell you how significant that effort and that activity is. It is moving us truly into the 21st century in terms of information availability to the American public. ... I will take great pride in the rest of my life of being a part of that program because I see such remarkable future for the items that are here at the Library of Congress that are being digitized."

—Helen Dalrymple

Helen Dalrymple is senior public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

Look for the LC Booth and at the ALA Annual Convention

The Library's exhibit booth (No. 1944) at the American Library Association Annual Convention in New York City will offer demonstrations of LC's National Digital Library Program. Visitors will have an opportunity to view and use the new homepage (http://www.loc.gov/), which now offers direct links to several of the Library's most popular and useful electronic initiatives: American Memory historical collections, the THOMAS legislative database, exhibitions and the on-line catalog.

Comments on the new page are welcomed at lcweb@loc.gov.

Also on hand will be representatives from the Copyright Office, Cataloging Distribution Service and Center for the Book, who will be able to answer questions about their programs. There will also be a display of products available from the Library's Sales Shop, which can be purchased at the booth.

Federal Librarians Prepare for Digital Future:
FLICC Helps Develop Information Services for Next Century

As federal librarians approach the year 2000, the Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC) is helping them develop the information services that agencies will need to carry out their missions well into the 21st century.

To work toward a common vision for future information services, the FLICC membership brainstormed and sorted ideas in small-group sessions at two of its quarterly meetings in 1995. The results were honed by the FLICC Executive Board and FLICC Executive Director Susan Tarr to create the VISION 2000 document presented below.

With the variety of library and information centers in the federal sector, not all elements of VISION 2000 apply equally to all federal information services — nor is the VISION a static document that need only rest in place for the next four years. As federal programs and information technologies continue to evolve in the coming years, federal information services must adjust to provide needed information as quickly and economically as possible to federal information users. The Federal Library and Information Center Committee will continue to provide a common front to meet the challenges of the 21st century.

History of FLICC. FLICC's purpose — since the time it was established at the Library of Congress more than 30 years ago with a small grant from the Council on Library Resources — has been to make library and information center resources more effective through professional development of staff, promotion of library and information services and coordination of available resources.

In 1968, when then-Librarian of Congress L. Quincy Mumford requested congressional appropriations to permanently support the work of the "Federal Library Committee," he testified that the other federal agencies recommended that the committee become an "integral and permanent part of the Library's operations."

In the year 2000 and beyond, the mission of federal libraries and information centers is to contribute to the public good in the following areas:

Information Management

- identifying, selecting, acquiring, analyzing, organizing, preserving and delivering authoritative information content, regardless of physical format
- providing efficient, timely access to information wherever it resides
- optimizing effective use of information resources through expert assistance to end-users
- sharing information resources electronically through national and international networks
- managing the transition to new formats and media

Public Access

- providing leadership in development of policies and procedures that advance dissemination of government information
- serving US citizens on behalf of their agencies
- serving the information needs of other government agencies: local, state and federal
- promoting open, democratic access to information
- comprising the federal node in the "national digital library"

Agency Mission

- advocating development, maintenance and use of high quality information resources, systems and services to support agency mission
- improving cost-effectiveness and reducing redundancy by consolidating information resources
- serving as the agency's institutional memory, providing continuity and archiving of program information, ensuring access for future generations
- partnering within and outside the agency for coordinated, targeted information delivery
- nurturing and developing a competent, service-oriented staff who are committed to the agency mission and are current with the rapidly changing information environment

2000 Vision

FLICC Members. FLICC is composed of the directors of the four national libraries — the Library of Congress, the National Library of Medicine, the National Agricultural Library and the newly formed National Library of Education — and representatives of Cabinet-level executive departments, as well as legislative, judicial and independent federal agencies with major library programs. The FLICC is chaired by the Librarian of Congress, who recently named Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb to be chair designate. The committee meets quarterly to deliberate on policies, programs and procedures relating to federal information services. FLICC's continuing work is governed by the 10-member Executive Board, elected from the membership, and is carried out by its seven working groups and supporting staff.

FLICC Member Services. FEDLINK, the Federal Library and Information Network, is FLICC's largest member program. FEDLINK provides centralized training and procurement services to federal libraries, information centers and other federal units. Library of Congress contracting officers negotiate agreements with commercial vendors of books, serials, database services, document delivery and library support services on behalf of FEDLINK members. In addition, FEDLINK staff or contract instructors provide an array of training opportunities on cataloging, OCLC systems, World Wide Web and other Internet services. All FEDLINK services are fully reimbursed by program participants through member-approved fees.

During the past year FLICC has been wrapping up its work on the census of federal libraries and information centers and developing a strategy on the role of federal information services in the future. The census, conducted as a cooperative effort of FLICC, the Census Bureau and the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), creates a baseline of federal information services as of 1994. This is particularly important because the last survey of federal libraries was in 1978, prior to the broad-based automation of library services and the advent of Internet communications. According to the survey, 70 percent of federal libraries had automated their cataloging operation and most had on-line public access catalogs (OPACs) in 1994. Eighty-four percent use fax machines, 79 percent have electronic mail, and 76 percent have CD-ROMs. Fifty-five percent reported Internet connections.

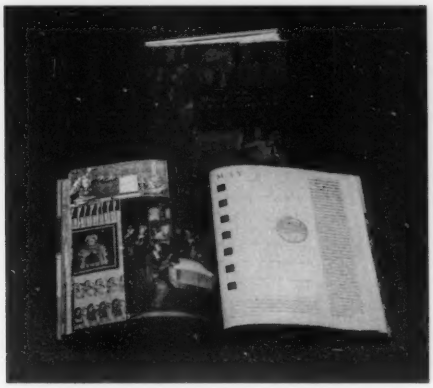
From the Library's Sales Shop

Drawing on the richness of the Library of Congress Collection the Gift Shop offers a unique shopping experience. Rare books, music, maps, law and children's classics are inspiration for the wares found at the Library of Congress Gift Shop.

Cherub with star

Library of Congress Knowledge Cards

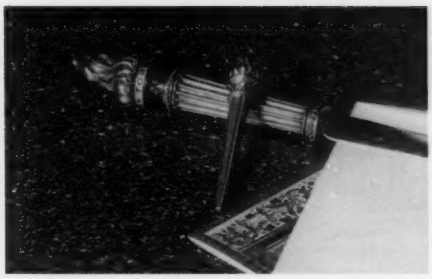
Selected Civil War Photographs Cd-ROM



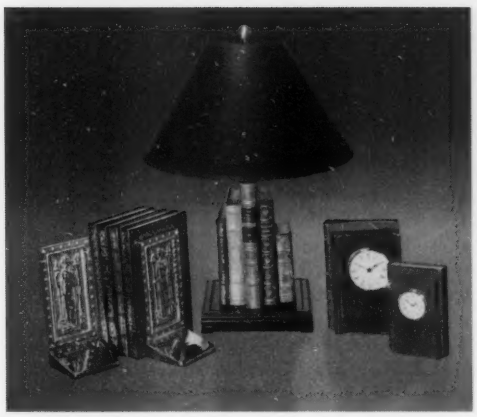
Millennium Book of Days

Library of Congress mouse pad

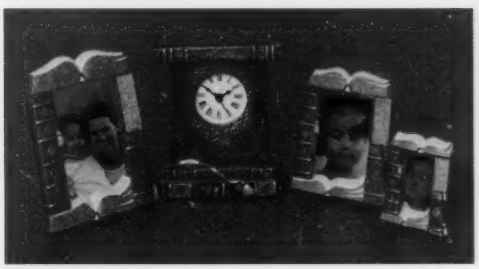
Textiles



Torch of Learning



Library of Congress solid brass



Large book frame
Book clock
Medium book frame
Small book frame

Library of Congress Collection of Presidential Speeches

Framed United States Stamps

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Cherub with orb/gold plate — $22.00
Cherub with star/pewter — $14.00
Cherub with orb/pewter — $14.00

C Torch of Learning
Letter opener gold plate — $36.00
Letter opener pewter — $25.00
Brooch gold plate — $14.00

D Millennium Book of Days — $18.00

E Library of Congress mouse pad
Dome of the Main Reading Room — $12.00
Main Reading Room Vertical — $12.00
Minerva in the Great Hall — $12.00
Main Reading Room horizontal — $12.00

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G Large book frame — $23.00
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News from the Center for the Book:

New Mexico Book Center Approved

Center for the Book Homepage

The Center for the Book in the Library of Congress has established a homepage on LC's Web site. Features of the page include an overview of the center's purpose; information about the center's projects; a list of center publications with information about how they may be obtained; news from the center provided through a link to the LC *Information Bulletin*; addresses of affiliated state centers and the links to the homepages of state centers in Alaska, Colorado, Idaho, Minnesota, Missouri and Oregon; the full text from the brochure describing "Shape Your Future — Read!," the center's national reading promotion theme for 1995-1996; and "Is There a Community of the Book?," the introductory essay in the center's publication *The Community of the Book: A Directory of Organizations and Programs* (1993).

The Center for the Book's pages are available through the Library of Congress's LC Web service (http://www.loc.gov), in the General Information and Publications section under Special Programs and Services. The direct address for the center's homepage is http://lcweb.loc.gov/loc/ cfbook/.

The Library has approved a proposal for a New Mexico Center for the Book that will be affiliated with the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress. The New Mexico State Library in Santa Fe will serve as the host institution.

The official announcement was made on May 6 at "state center idea exchange day" at the Library of Congress, which was attended by New Mexico State Librarian Karen Watkins and Desiree Mays, a staff member of the Western States Arts Federation (WESTAF), a member of the New Mexico Center for the Book's steering committee and the new organization's treasurer.

"The New Mexico Center will be statewide and reflect New Mexico's culturally diverse population; our programs will also address New Mexico's relatively high illiteracy rate," Ms. Mays stated. "Using libraries and arts councils, we're setting up regional centers throughout the state. Santa Fe, Albuquerque and Las Cruces are set up, and there's strong interest in Ruidoso and Gallup."

The new center's mission statement emphasizes the promotion of books and the printed word through acknowledgment of New Mexico's "rich past and ever-changing present," as well as the state's "unique blessings of culture, oral tradition, multilanguage families, varieties of community life and our grounding in new technologies, research, and ideas."

The New Mexico Center for the Book is a nonprofit organization that will be supported by grants, individual memberships, donations, and in-kind services. Other steering committee members are Marcie Cate, who is serving as interim coordinator, Ann Paden, poet and literary publisher Ann Racuya-Robbins, and Marianne O'Shaughnessy of Red Crane Books. Robert Sheldon, literary projects coordinator of WESTAF, served as an adviser in the center's creation.

For information, contact Marcie Cate, 3922 Old Santa Fe Trail, Santa Fe, NM 87505, phone (505) 983-1516, fax (505) 983-1391.

OKLAHOMA
CENTER FOR THE BOOK

□ **1996 Oklahoma Book Awards.** Council Oak Books of Tulsa and historian John Hope Franklin were the big winners at the seventh annual Oklahoma Book Awards ceremony, held March 9 at the National Cowboy Hall of Fame and Western Heritage Center in Oklahoma City. The awards program, which honors books written by Oklahomans or about Oklahoma, is sponsored by the

Hannah Atkins presented John Hope Franklin with the 1996 Arrell Gibson Award.

Karen Watkins, Robert Sheldon and Desiree Mays present John Cole (second from right), director of the Center for the Book, with the 1996 President's Award from the District of Columbia Library Association.

Oklahoma Center for the Book, which is located in the Oklahoma Department of Libraries.

"One of the purposes of a state center is to celebrate and promote a state's literary heritage," said Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole. "State book awards programs are a wonderful way of recognizing a state's literary culture, past and present, and Oklahoma's awards program is one of the most successful in the country."

The 1996 award competition honored 34 finalists from more than 160 entries. In addition to the ceremony itself, the event is marked by readings, receptions and autographing sessions in bookstores and libraries.

Council Oak Books received medals in the categories of nonfiction, poetry, and design/illustration. The nonfiction winner was *A Very Small Farm*, written by Collinsville farmer William Paul Winchester. Mr. Winchester writes about establishing and maintaining his farm — its history and his garden, home and animals.

Francine Ringold of Tulsa won the poetry medal for her book *The Trouble with Voices*. She has taught literature, creative writing and theater at the University of Tulsa, in the Oklahoma State Arts in Education and Artist in the Schools programs, at the Oklahoma School of the Deaf and at the Tulsa Center for the Physically Limited.

Tulsan Kim Doner, illustrator of *Green Snake Ceremony*, a children's book written by Sherrin Watkins of Okmulgee, received the design/illustration medal. When it was presented, Ms. Doner said, "This is like writing a letter to a movie star and having them write back!" She often visits schools, explaining the book design process from the story idea to the art and then to the finished book.

The fiction medal was won by Billie Letts for *Where the Heart Is*, her first novel, published by Warner Books. A retired Southeastern Oklahoma State University professor, Ms. Letts lives in Durant. On receiving her award, she said, "I listen to the words of Oklahomans: some are still with us, some are gone. But I'm still listening."

The Oklahoma Book Award for children's books/young adult literature went, for the second time, to Anna Myers, who lives and teaches in Chandler. The 1996 medal was awarded for *Graveyard Girl*, published by Walker Books. She won the 1993 medal for her book *Red Dirt Jessie*.

In addition to the awards in different categories, each year the Oklahoma Center for the Book honors an Oklahoman for a body of work. The 1996 Arrell Gibson Award, named for the University of Oklahoma historian who was the first president of the Oklahoma Center for the Book, went to historian and biographer John Hope Franklin. The presentation of the Gibson Award was made by Hannah Atkins, former Oklahoma Secretary of State and a member of the national Center for the Book's first advisory board, who remarked, "Dr. Franklin was my first history teacher, and I am honored to present this award to him."

Dr. Franklin, who last autumn received the Presidential Medal of Freedom, is from Rentiesville, south of Muskogee. The author of many books, he is the James B. Duke professor emeritus of history at Duke University. His most famous work, *From Slavery to Freedom*, originally published in 1947, has sold more than 3 million copies. He now has 105 honorary doctorates.

On March 10, the day after the Oklahoma Book Awards ceremony, Dr. Franklin presented a lecture at the Rudisill Library in Tulsa, an event sponsored by the Tulsa Library Trust and the Oklahoma Center for the Book. His talk focused on the future of democracy in the United States. He noted that "instead of wringing our hands, we must become involved. Things won't change until more people vote. In the Philippines, a country that we perceive as poorer than we are, and somehow less sophisticated, 90 percent of the citizenry votes."

□ **John Cole Receives DLCA President's Award.** John Y. Cole, the Center for the Book's director since its creation in 1977 and a 30-year Library of Congress veteran, has received the 1996 President's Award of the District of Columbia Library Association (DCLA) for his "outstanding contributions to the library community." The award recognizes Dr. Cole's leadership of the Center for the Book and its advocacy program on behalf of books, reading and libraries; his many contributions to the Library of Congress as an institution;

and his work in helping DCLA mark its centennial in 1994 — particularly with his book *Capital Libraries and Librarians: A Brief History of the District of Columbia Library Association* (1994).

The DCLA President's Award, officially titled the Ainsworth Rand Spofford Award, was established in 1990. It is named for the man who served as Librarian of Congress from 1864 to 1897 and as DCLA's first president in 1894-95. The first recipient was Elizabeth W. Stone, dean of Catholic University's School of Library and Information Science. Hardy R. Franklin, director of the District of Columbia Public Library, received the honor in 1995. Dr. Cole is the first recipient from the LC.

"This award has special meaning for me, said Dr. Cole, who noted that his Ph.D. dissertation from George Washington University in 1971 was about Spofford and the history of the Library. "Spofford inspired me, and I hope someday to write a full-length biography about his life and career."

Dr. Cole came to the Library of Congress in 1966 and worked in the Congressional Research Service and the Reference Department before becoming chair, in 1976, of the Library-wide Task Force on Goals, Organization and Planning established by then Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin. In 1977, when the task force's work ended, Dr. Cole became director of the newly established Center for the Book.

Since 1978, he has written five books and edited 14 publications for the Center for the Book. In addition to his duties as the center's director, from March 1990 until February 1992, he served as the Library's acting associate librarian for cultural affairs and, from September 1993 until May 1995, as its acting director of publishing.

CDS Product Reductions

Continued from page 256

further streamlined. CDS's oldest product, catalog cards, as well as its *Select MARC Retrospective Conversion* service will be discontinued. Feb. 28, 1997, is the last date CDS will take orders for MARC cards and for retrospective conversion.

Since it began in 1902 (as the "Card Section" of the Catalogue Division), CDS has duplicated the Library's catalog cards for sale to other libraries. Over the years, cards were produced at cost plus 10 percent. In 1968, at the peak of its card production, CDS sold 78.8 million cards, for a net revenue of $5 million. At that time, the Government Printing Office ran printing presses at the Library to produce catalog cards on 3-by-5-inch card stock. In the same year, however, Machine Readable Cataloging (MARC) became available, and after that, sales of cards declined.

In 1995 CDS sold 724,000 MARC catalog cards, netting only $67,899 and representing a drop of 33 percent from net sales of $101,095 in 1994. In 1996 net sales of MARC cards are expected to reach only $40,000. "Despite the fact that LC will no longer offer MARC cards and retrospective conversion, many alternative sources exist commercially as a result of CDS's distribution of LC's source files via the MARC Distribution Service," Mr. Mason said.

During peak-production years, CDS employed about 500 persons. By the end of 1997 it is expected there will be approximately 40 employees — half the current number. Managers hope that changes in production methods will enable CDS to continue many of its products and services cost effectively.

An example of a new cost-saving approach at CDS involves *Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH)*, published annually in four volumes. As an economy move, the 19th (1996) edition was released in June only in soft cover. Paper and printing costs had dramatically increased in the previous three years, making the transition to a sturdy, but less expensive, softcover a necessity just to hold prices steady.

Reviewing the uses of *LCSH* also guided CDS in making this change. When the first edition of *LCSH* was published in 1914, five years intervened before a second edition was published, and another nine years passed before the third edition was published in 1928. However, beginning in 1989 with the 12th edition, *LCSH* has been published annually. On analysis, it was clear, the "Big Red Book" had a shorter shelf life than at its inception — a hardback cover was no longer essential.

"CDS's close look at existing products in light of new materials and technology could produce savings for the Library of Congress and the Library community, generally," Mr. Mason said. Changes in the use of on-line technology can now speed delivery of source records to customers such as bibliographic utilities, large library systems and commercial vendors. For example, the MARC Distribution Services (MARC records on tape or cartridge) may now be distributed by Internet file transfer protocol (FTP).

One such customer, OCLC, finds this new form of distribution helpful. Martin Dillon, director of OCLC's Library Resources Management Division, said; "Rapid availability of LC records is the surest way to lower library cataloging costs and ... FTP from the Library is a simple and direct way to decrease the time between LC's creation of a record and its use in libraries over OCLC's network."

As CDS continues to analyze its products and services, "we hope to better serve all our constituencies — both within the Library of Congress and in libraries throughout the country and the world," Mr. Mason said.

—Patricia Gray

Patricia Gray is a Program Specialist in Cataloging Distribution Service.

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